Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN. } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Chemistry by the Fireside---No. 2.

In our last chapter we noticed the very simple yet remarkable law, that the elements unite in definite proportions. In this respect chemistry is a mathematical science. One pound of hydrogen and eight pounds of oxygen form water. No other proportion will produce it. Thus we see that nature has her fixed laws, giving us the clearest evidence of a great plan in the creation of the world.

But we want to explain to you another equally simple and remarkable law. We have seen how two elements unite. Now let us see if there are any other conditions in which these elements unite. It is often the case that one element will unite with another in a certain ratio of weights. Let us see. We have just told you that one pound of hydrogen combines with eight pounds of oxygen to form water, but it has been found that just twice as many pounds of oxygen will combine with hydrogen—that is, sixteen pounds to one. If the oxygen could unite in a still higher proportion it would be twenty-four pounds, and so on, by adding eight pounds at each time. This principle runs through all the operations of chemistry, and is called the law of *multiple proportions*.

A third law is called the law of *equivalent* proportions, which can be easily explained. If it requires eight pounds of oxygen to unite with one pound of hydrogen to form water, in case oxygen unites with any other element, it must be represented by the same number (8,) as before, so that the numbers representing the elements are fixed and invariable in all cases.

But there is one more remarkable law. We have just seen how different elements unite among themselves to form a compound; now let us see if there is any law for uniting two or more compounds. It has been found by experiment that compounds unite in proportion to the sum of their elements. Let us see. Hydrogen one pound and oxygen eight pounds form water. Adding these elements we have nine pounds, the combining number for water. Now water combines in definite proportions with a great many other compounds, but it must be in the proportion of nine, eighteen, or twenty-seven pounds, and so on. Dry sulphuric acid unites with other compounds with the combining number of forty. If water combines with it it must take nine pounds of water for this purpose, so that the combining number of liquid sulphuric acid is forty-nine pound. This is called the law of *combined properties*. Thus we have four laws of combination, on which the whole science of chemistry depends. A careful study of these simple laws will lay the foundation for an extensive acquaintance with the science of chemistry.

Hydrogen unites with a smaller weight than any other element, and it is supposed, though not yet proved, that all the elements unite with hydrogen in a simple multiple ratio of that element. About thirty of the elements have been proved to unite in this manner, and the number is gradually increasing as the science arrives at a higher degree of perfection.

Several of the elements when not free are in the form of gases. Hydrogen and oxygen are examples. You may submit these elements to the highest pressure and you cannot make a liquid of them; but just burn them together and they will form water. Thus chemistry is all the way along a scene of wonders, and a careful attention to a few leading principles will unfold to us ten thousand objects of interest all around us.

Entomological Society of Philadelphia.

In our notice of the "Practical Entomologist" a week or two ago, we were slightly in error in alluding to its publication as an individual enterprise. This was incorrect. It is issued by the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, and edited by E. T. Cresson, chairman of the Publication Committee of the Society. This Society is the only one of its kind in this country, and was incorporated in 1862. Through the assistance of naturalists in all parts of the United States it has accumulated a cabinet of over 50,000 specimens of insects, and has a library of over 1,500 volumes. The Society has already published four volumes of proceedings, and the first number of the fifth volume is just from the press. These Proceedings form about 600 pages to a volume, with many plates, and are reserved for actual subscribers at $5.00 per volume. The price of the work has now been fixed at $4 00 per volume payable in advance, commencing with volume V. They contain a vast amount of information upon the insecta of the United States, and although very valuable, are not so practical in their character, nor so well adapted to the farmers of the country as the "Practical Entomologist," which will be a useful paper for every farmer and gardener. This society is in want of funds to enable it to carry on its valuable publications, and we suggest that those who send for the "Practical Entomologist"—which is furnished gratuitously—also enclose $1 00 which shall be added to the publication fund. In this way an efficient aid will be rendered a society that is doing vast good to the cause of American science. Address E. T. Cresson, 518 South 13th street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Johnson's Address.

We regret, exceedingly, that the name of SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq., of Jackson, was inadvertently omitted from the very able, practical and well written address, delivered before the North Waldo Agricultural Society at its last exhibition, and published by request of the Society, in our journal of Nov. 16th. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Board of Agriculture at its last session, and proved himself one of the ablest members of that body. He is a practical farmer, a gentleman of liberal education and thorough culture, and it is a sure sign of the elevation and improvement of our farmers, when such men are appreciated and called to address farmers at their anniversaries, instead of lawyers, ministers, and men of other professions who know little of the practical part of farm life.

☞ Geo. Bishop, of Leeds, forwards us an egg recently laid by a hen belonging to him, which weighs a quarter of a pound, and measures 6¼ by 8 inches.

The Debt—Shall it be Paid?

Not the National debt, for we consider Uncle Sam amply able to manage the finances of the country and pay it in good time—not your own private debts our own readers, for we suppose very few of you are in debt who have not the means at hand to cancel them at short notice—but a debt of great magnitude and of long standing, due from every one of our subscribers, and in fact from the entire industrial community of the State, to one of its greatest benefactors, one who labored earnestly and long for their own benefit, and literally "became poor, that they through his poverty might become rich." For a period of more than thirty years, he labored for the benefit of the public, ever ready with pen and voice to aid the cause of virtue, promote the happiness and welfare of mankind, and encourage and elevate the industrial population of the State. He never thought of personal reward in performing any act, his only question was, will it benefit the State, or improve the condition of the laboring classes? Whatever tended to this result, especially that which contributed to enrich and develope the mind, he was ready to aid, and that without thought of compensation other than is felt by him who is conscious of living to do good—the sublimest end of existence. In every effort put forth for the good of home, country and his brother man—and those efforts were performed daily and to the end of his life—Dr. HOLMES was purely and wholly unselfish. Every one who knew him will bear witness to this. Adding little to his own wealth while he lived, it is due from the industrial population of the State that they contribute of their abundance to form a monument to his memory at once appropriate and worthy, that his name may be held in grateful respect by all coming generations. In this way they can pay the debt of gratitude they owe to his memory, and it should be paid cheerfully and at once.

Shortly after the death of Dr. Holmes the suggestion was made in this journal that its subscribers and the people of the State generally, should contribute in sums of one dollar each, for the purpose of purchasing a library for the State Industrial College, to be called the "Holmes Library," and be under the direction of the trustees of that institution. We thought in this way a monument peculiarly appropriate, as an exemplification of his useful and studious life, and one more worthy than marble or granite, could be reared to his memory: and at the same time a most efficient aid would be rendered the college. Thus two laudable objects would be secured. This suggestion received the approval of many of the most prominent agriculturists of the State who have contributed in its aid, and the entire agricultural press of the country has heartily commended the plan. Many of our own subscribers and other friends of agricultural advancement have also contributed to the fund. But as yet the contributions have been limited, and unless more interest is manifested in the subject the project must fail. Five thousand dollars was the amount estimated to procure the library, and had our subscribers contributed fifty cents each, much more than this sum would have been obtained. That already subscribed is so small in comparison as to be unworthy of mention. Shall not the amount necessary to accomplish this object be subscribed at once? The crops are harvested, peace is restored, and the amount of each subscription will hardly be felt.

We propose now, that at the next session of the Board of Agriculture in this city, a "Holmes' Library Association" be organized and necessary officers elected to make the corporation operative. This being done, we suggest that a direct appeal be made by the association to agricultural societies, and the friends of industrial improvement throughout the State for contributions to enable them to carry out the objects for which it is formed. Trusting this will be done, and that it will be eminently successful, we leave the matter for the present by simply remarking that the money in our hands that has hitherto been contributed, shall at that time be paid over to the Treasurer of the Association, and whatever sums are sent to this office for the above purpose will be duly acknowledged in our columns.

Norridgewock Farmers' Club.

We are glad to learn that this organization which was one of the most successful in the State previous to the war, has again resumed operations and we hope to be favored with reports of its discussions for publication. At its annual meeting the following officers were elected, viz:

President—R. Blacker; *Vice Presidents*—Wm. H. Taylor, M. P. Hale; *Recording Secretary*—R. A. Davis; *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Edward Stone; *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper*—M. P. Hale; *Directors*—Edward Rowe, Wm. H. Taylor, Jonas W. Gould.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Club held Oct. 13th, was in all respects successful, and the various departments well represented. There were seventy yoke of oxen and steers on the ground, and over one hundred entries of stock made with the Secretary for examination.—At the Farmers' Festival in the evening, speeches were made by Hon D. Farnsworth, S. D. Lindsey, Esq, Col. Edward Rowe, J. H. Webster, Esq., Rev. E Stone and Hiram Knowlton, Esq Everything passed off pleasantly.

A Great Crop of Roots.

John Johnson, the veteran farmer of Geneva, Yew York, thus writes to the *Country Gentleman* regarding his root crop:

"After a long silence, I write to say that last spring I put a fence around a small piece of land in the field on the west side of the highway as you come from Geneva. 1,880 feet I planted with mangolds. I took them up the other day, cleaned the earth from them thoroughly, weighed, and found them to weigh 2,880 pounds. Now if 1,880 feet give 2,880 pounds, what will one acre give—say 43,560 feet? I make the amount per acre, 33 tons, 730 pounds. I am not so sure in figures as I was when young, but think I am right. I allowed 2,000 pounds to the ton. They were planted in rows eighteen inches apart, and about nine or ten inches apart in the rows. My man John said, 'Sure they would never grow that way at all—in Ireland they put the rows thirty inches apart, and twelve in the rows.' Now he says he never saw more grown on so small a piece of land in Ireland itself."

☞ A correspondent has a pair of steers that hang off badly in the yoke, and wishes some practical farmer to inform him through our columns how it can be remedied.

Reply to Queries.

We fear that during our illness and absence from the desk editorial, many favors of correspondents and queries from readers and subscribers may have been overlooked. If any have favored us with communications or forwarded inquiries that have not been properly acknowledged, we trust they will excuse whatever neglect they may have received, and accept herewith the assurance that with our return to duty we shall endeavor, so far as possible, to answer all inquiries and convey whatever information is at our command regarding the multifarious practices and operations of the farm and garden, upon which they may wish further knowledge. We find the following upon our desk:

FISH GUANO. I wish to ascertain the best manner of using fish guano as a fertilizer. I should like to inquire through the columns of the *Maine Farmer*. Yours truly, JAMES SAMPSON.

Bowdoinham, Oct. 15, 1865.

Fish guano is usually composted with dry muck, road scrapings, rotton tan-bark, &c., and applied in the hill or broadcast, according to the kind of crop to be grown, at the rate of about sixty pounds to the acre. We have known an application of thirty-six pounds to the acre on grass-land to produce a most wonderful result. The method of applying it as practiced by any of our sea board farmers would be gladly received by us. Will not Mr. Wasson of Hancock county favor us with his experiments or observations regarding it in his section.

CIDER. Will you or some of your readers tell us how to keep cider nice and sweet for a year? Will water cider make good vinegar? Will you tell us how to make good sharp vinegar of cider, without taking too long a time. A READER.

There are various ways by which cider can be kept nice and sweet for some time, if they are employed before the cider becomes fermented. Straining it through a foot depth of clean white sand, or even a thickness or two of flannel, by which all vegetable and other useless matter is separated from the liquor will accomplish this, and is as convenient a method as any. Sulphite of lime—as prepared for the purpose—is a good article, and one bottle of it should be applied to forty gallons of cider. After the cider has worked as much as necessary, the addition of a little mustard seed or beet sliced, will arrest the fermentation and preserve it sweet. If cider is allowed to freeze, and the part that remains in the barrel unfrozen is drawn off it will be refined by this process and can be kept pure a long while.

The process of making vinegar from cider can be hastenced very much by adding two per cent. of molasses to the cider, putting the molasses into a kettle, filled with the cider and bringing it to a boil, then stirring it into the cider in the cask. This injures the quality of the vinegar, however, giving it much of the adhesive quality of the molasses. Where the cider is made to flow through shoal troughs in order to expose it as much as possible to the air it hastens the making of the vinegar very much. Filtering the cider through troughs or casks filled with oak shavings so as to render the action of the air more direct on the liquor is a process also sometimes employed. By having several of the troughs placed in such a position that the cider will pass slowly through them—merely drop from one to the other—cider may be converted into vinegar by once running through them.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Thoughts as they Occur---No 2.

CATTLE SHOWS. These annual exhibitions are the farmers' festivals. When engaged in with zeal they are a pleasant episode in his wearisome round of toil. They give a brief respite from the severe labors of the season, and serve to lead the mind away from its usual channels and give it, by the change, a healthy action. A farmer and his family there meet many friends and acquaintances with pleasant greetings. Brief conversations are held on the various topics pertaining to the occupation of a farmer and his family. All passes off pleasantly, and they return to their home happier for a day happily spent with their enthusiasm awawakened, their respect for their calling increased, and all prepared to resume their duties with renewed zeal. It is idle talk to say that cattle shows are useless and no good comes from them. Such talk comes from those who do not avail themselves of such advantages.

The Androscoggin show was conducted after the usual programme, and was in most respects highly successful. There was, however, nothing either unusually excellent or important, so that your correspondent thought the readers of the *Farmer* would not generally be benefitted by a report. What I intended when I took up my pen, was to indulge in some friendly criticisms on the management of the show, which may, perhaps, apply to some other show as well as this. Every year the query arises in my mind whether it would not be better to go through with the programme in two days instead of wearily dragging it through three. It seriously taxes the endurance of both man and beast to travel ten or fifteen miles, as many are obliged to do if they go, for three days in succession. Is it strange that after the weariness of the ride they sometimes feel that it doesn't pay?

The exercises of the first day consist of a general examination of stock in the forenoon, and a trial of the strength of a few pairs of oxen on the drag in the afternoon, while those not particularly interested in this department are arranging the articles in the hall—a small day's work truly! In consequence of there being so little to do, there is delay about every thing. Stock is late on the ground, articles for the hall are not brought in till just at night, or perhaps not till the second day, committees are late in making their appearances and still later in making their examinations, and the people stay at home because there is so little going on. The second day there is a general examination of horses and colts. The work of these two days can, by exercising a little promptness, all be done in one, and give, I believe, better satisfaction to the most of those who attend. This would give ample time for all the other exercises of the show to be performed in one day, while the third day could be dispensed with. Since the introduction of horse trotting our managers have left out the usual address on account, they say, of there being no time for it. This, I believe, is a mistake. There is nothing which can be done at so little expense that will be of more benefit than a good, practical address from a man who "knows what he is talking about" Farmers are too much inclined to neglect the cultivation of the intellect while attending to the cultivation of the soil, consequently any intellectual stimulat is beneficial. By all means then let us have the annual address as well as the annual horse trot.

A SUGGESTION. In consequence of the fact that many interested members of the society are not, for various reasons, able to hear all of the reports, would it not be a good idea to have them carefully revised and enlarged and embodied in a pamphlet for distribution among the members of the society? It should also contain the reports of the trustees and treasurer, the address and any other matter that would prove of interest. Essays on some important subject might be prepared by competent persons for insertion, and reports of the management of some of the most successful farmers. Would not such a "report" be of much value? Z. A. G.

Greene, Nov. 8, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Hand Wheel and Loom.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The old hand wheel and loom are not yet quite superceded by the jenny and power loom, and I am doubtful whether they should be.

The cloth can be more cheaply manufactured by machinery, but will not probably wear half as long. What labor we save in the manufacture of inferior goods, *may* be more than lost in the greater consumption. I think the girls should be taught to spin and weave, which they may be quite readily, if their mothers will give them a chance. I lately saw a miss (Lizzie E, daughter of A. B. Worth, Esq., of Unity,) between seven and eight years old, who, this fall, spun eleven skeins of very good yarn. My wife thinks some home-made cloth I lately purchased, will wear three times as long as most that we get from factories. L. S. S.

Hope, November, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Swine Disease.

A few days since I had a fine hog that would dress 400 pounds, show symptoms of being unwell in the morning, and at noon of the same day it died. I opened him and found his caul and inwards of jet glossy black, emitting a very bad and nauseating smell. Is it anything like the Western swine disease? I have heard of others losing their swine. Have any of the cases been like this? Can you give us any explanation of the matter? JOSIAH SCRIBNER.

Mt. Vernon, Oct. 20*th*, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Model Orchard,

Jos. H. Smiley of Vassalboro', has sold the past season one hundred barrels of apples at $6 per barrel, besides enough in small lots to pay for barrels, and have a family supply now on hand, from his orchard containing one hundred and sixty-one trees (only about one-half of them bore this season) set out from seven to sixteen years ago on one and three-quarters acres of land. It produced one hundred and fifteen barrels in 1863. His success may be summed up in a good soil, skilful training and liberal feed for the trees and fruit. T.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Agricultural Fairs as Educators.

State and County Fairs have contributed largely to the rapid progres of agricultural improvement throughout the countuy. Hundreds of thousands have visited them, and have seen specimens of this progress. They there learned that their own animals, which they had before confidentially beleived could not be beaten in the whole land, are quite in the shade by many which they find on the grounds. Emulation and enterprise are excited, and a rapid improvement takes place everywhere. The same result occurs with implements, domestic manufactures, and farm products generally. In short, the very best farmers—those whose enterprise and skill have placed them far in advance of the majority—here exhibit what the best management can accomplish. These exhibitions thus become places of great interest to those who are determined to secure the best advantages; and young people especially, long remember the lessons they have thus learned, and treasure up with delight the remembrance of what they have witnessed. Fairs thus becomes powerful educators. Whatever they see that is of an exhalting and approving nature, thus elevates the character of the rising people. On the other hand, if anything is admitted that is low and degrading, a corresponding and even greater influence is exerted for evil.

If county fairs make horse racing their chief attraction, young men and boys who attend, will come up as horse-racers—and cigars, drinking, and disappation will follow. In this way, these public occasions may become positive nuisances. Instead of elevating, they may tend to lead the people directly downwards. If a fair cannot be maintained without resorting to debasing influences to fill treasuries, it would be much better not to have any, for no pecuniary prosperity can compensate the loss of public morals.

But county fairs have not been alone at fault in this matter. Two or more State fairs have admitted to their grounds the present autumn, and have thus indirectly endorsed, exhibitions of fat women, distorted men, idiots as wild men, jugglers, and worst of all, gambling tables. On the grounds of the fairs recently held, we counted no less than six of these gambling establishments, within a circuit of five rods; with a false show of fairness, they swidled almost without a posibilty of escape, all the ignorant who were allured by the cunning and infamous decoys hovering around them. We were assured that a single table of this kind had "*made*" in one day, no less than six hundred dollars out of the ignorant—and this by the direct cognizannce and approval of a State Agricultural Society. We are aware that some, perhaps most of the officers, were opposed to this low business, and that we shall afford them a mite of assitance towards excluding them in future, by these remarks. We ask the few who admited them, wherin it would be worse to license half a dozen pickpockets and turn them lose in the midst of the crowd—among those who, like the stakers of money at the table, were so indiscreet as to tempt these piepockets by carrying money about their persons?

It was said if these shows if admited would draw many into the grounds, and the Society would profit by their admission fees—otherwise they would fix themselves without the enclosure, and draw the people away from the fair. If the local government could not suppress them wholly, and drive them from the neighborhood, as they have done in many places, the case might seem a hard one. But if a State Fair cannot be sustained without mixing up public demoralizers in the shape of gambling establishments, and shows of a low character, with the exhibition of such articles as tend to elevate and improve the community by improving its agriculture, it would be beter not to hold a fair which shall make the degradation of morals one of its necessary objects. —*Country Gentleman.*

The Cattle Plague.

The Massachusetts *Plowman* in a few words explains the difference between the cattle plague now raging so terribly in Europe, and the pleuro-pneumonia in this country. We copy:

"Now we do not believe there is a competent veterinary surgeon in the United States who would not say, without hesitation, that there never has been a case of the disease now sweeping off the cattle in Great Britain, in this country. If we ever get a case we shall be sure to know it before many days, for it doesn't stop for trifles, but marches straight on in its deadly work.—There is but little resemblance to pleuro-pneumonia. In the first place, the period of incubation is entirely different. In the second place, the symptoms are different. In the third place, it is an *abdominal*, while the pleuro-pneumonia is a *lung* disease. In the fourth place, the per centage of loss by death, is far larger, being eighty or ninety, while that for pleuro-pneumonia is only from twenty-five to thirty per cent. It is far worse, more destructive, and more to be dread ed.'

"Farm for Sale."

The strong and tough words in our language are those of one sylable. They often have great force and significance even in their suggestion. Such is the case with those at the head of this article, although of frequent occurrence in the advertising columns of newspapers. The distinguishing feature of a farm is that of a family home, an abode, located in fertile and sunny spots, the wide world over, the grest feature of all primitive times in all lands, from Adam's family to that of the settlers in Idaho. It is not then a thing to be ashamed of, and a man who is not ashamed of himself, and the family stock from which he sprang, need not be ashamed of his own, or their early condition, or that of the race of mankind in the early period of the world's history. The great American Orator, Daniel Webster, said that while living he made an annual visit to the family farm. He carried his children to it to teach them how the generations had lived which had gone before them. He loved to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching incidents which mingled with the history of this home of his father. The farm is the instrument of support and of delight to the family, yielding to their industry and skill its rich annual harvests, and all the more varied and valuable according to the amount of their skill and the application of their industries. Hewn out from the forests and reclaimed from the dominion of nature, it should henceforth be a precious and an improving thing, growing fairer and richer every year by the accumulated skill of its owners, the family supported by it. It should represent in the highest degree not only man's strongest attachment to life, and home, and wife, and children, and friends, but the sweetest and tenderest affections, the heart and head enterprises of mutual efforts, hopes and sacrifices. Next at least to what a man would value his life should be the price of his farm, and for it and its precious charge, life itself might be given in its stead, and for its protection.

Why should it be sold?

We will not stop now to do more than drop a tear over the circumstances where the relentless hand of death has made the sale of a farm necessary—the obliteration of a family.

But the chief cause of the appearance so often, of the words, "Farm for Sale," comes from that pernicious love of change which haunts our people out of their propriety and their enjoyment.

The glitter and glow of the city, the few brilliant successes of men in harvesting wealth in the cities, has turned the heads of far too many, and the young man leaves the farm of his father, which he might make an earthly paradise, with all clustering loves and pleasant delights, to battle with life in the city, where the average amount of success and human happiness never equals that in the country, on the farms, which the adventurer despises, and which if he owned he would sell.

From all points come up the tokens and the warnings that the love of farms is decaying and that the tendency is strongly to that of the people centralising in the cities; and as things are now going a new confusion of tongues will be necessary to break up and correct the evil. The skill and force acquired by the generation who have lived and worked and found a support on farms, may be able to carry them, in some sort, through the ordeal of city living. But what of their descendents? In a few removes from the energetic men from the farms, their children's children will be living in crowded tenant houses, and carousing in dark alleys. This rush to the cities, must stop, somewhere, by a necessity as sure, as that bread is essential to human support. To this point it becomes the duty of all thoughtful men to look, and so looking the view is sorrowful indeed in connection with the words, which now become frightful, "Farm for Sale."

A successful merchant of Boston, a few years since, in leaving his fortune to his sons, advised them to avoid ever taking political office as a means of support; and to devote their energies, their skill and their capital to the self-supporting, independent and honorable business of farming, as the safest and the best. He was right. If those sons follow wise counsel they will not advertise "Farm for Sale."—*Ken. Journal.*

The Department of Agriculture.

[As will be seen by the following from the *American Agriculturist*, we are not alone in the expression of opinion concerning the removal of Mr. Grinnell from his position of chief clerkship of the Agricultural Department at Washington, which appeared in this journal a few weeks since. The entire agricultural press without exception, has given an opinion as decided and in the same spirit.—EDS]

"The following appears in the Washington correspondence of one of our daily papers: "Mr. J. S. Grinnell, the experienced chief clerk of the Agricultural Bureau, has been removed from that office by Commissioner Newton, and his place supplied by a Mr. Stokes, nephew of the latter. The change thus made calls out considerable criticism, and will be generally reprobated by the large number of people who are personally acquainted with the merits of Mr. Grinnell. It is stated that a large number of the leading agriculturists of the country have become so dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the Agricultural Bureau are being supervised under the conduct of the present Commissioner, that a combined expression of disapproval of his further retention in office is to be made at the agricultural fairs to be held during the present month." This announcement will disgust, though it will not surprise, all who had any hope that the Department under its present inefficient head would be of any benefit to Agriculture. Mr. Grinnell as chief clerk was one of a few connected with the "thing," who saved it from being utterly ridiculous and contemptible, and what good came of it, was mainly done by him in spite of the "chief." We wish that the President could be induced for a while to stop hearing speeches from, and making speeches to, repentant rebels, and give loyal men a hearing. He would find close at home matters that need a deal of reconstructing. When Congress meets, we hope to see a committee appointed to investigate matters, and have them inquire of what use are the propagating gardens, except to Senators, and why an "experimental garden" is needed to furnish tomatoes and cabbages to the kitchen of the White House. They might also inquire how many subordinates are on the sick list from being kept in unhealthy apartments, and how many assistants are kept, notwithstanding those they were appointed to "assist," protested that they were utterly incapable. Let us have a general house cleaning, or shut up altogether, or, as turtles will live without a head, decapitate, and let the boys run the shop."

MANURE PITS. Professor Voelcker recommends that "the sides and bottoms of manure pits should be rendered impermeable to water, either by clay pudding or hydraulic cement; that the bottom of the manure pit should be in a slightly inclined position, so as to carry the liquid manure and drainings into a manure tank, which should be close by. The tank should be provided with a pump, so as to return the liquid matter to the heap in dry weather. The heap should likewise be well trodden."

FLIES—HOW TO KILL THEM. Provide a pole reaching to the ceiling when held in the hand. Nail a small piece of board upon the upper end. Fill a tumbler or other vessel two-thirds full of soapsuds; place it upon the board and confine by three nails or pins driven in the board. When the flies have settled in clusters in the evening, clap the tumbler of water over the clusters, one by one, and you will soon have a fine lot of chicken feed.

The Study of Insects.

[We make the following extracts from a circular recently put forth by the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, in reference to the publication of "The Practical Entomologist," which is to contain articles giving the true history of all our noxious insects, and will therefore be of great service to all farmers and fruit growers. It is to be published monthly and furnished gratuitously to those wishing it.—EDS]

"The cotton plant in the United States is subject to lepidopterous pests; it is attacked by two species of moths in their larval or caterpillar state, namely: *Anomis xylina* Say, and *Heliothis umbrosus* Grote. The ravages which these insects have committed by devouring the leaves and tender shoots, has amounted in certain years to the loss of a greater or less portion of the crop, and it is to be reasonably supposed that a knowledge on the part of the planters of the history and development of these insects would have suggested some period of their existence during which the greatest mass of individuals might be destroyed by the simplest means and at the least outlay of labor and money. The "measuring worms" that have of late become such pests in eastern cities, by defoliating the trees and annoying the citizens, are another example of the effects which the destruction of nature by artificial means has produced. This species—*Ennomos Subsignaria*—may be found solitary and rarely in the woods, not far from the scenes of its ravages, where birds and predacious insects exercise their mission of checking production unhindered by the hand of man. Interfere artificially in what way you will, on the harmony which is the divine law of nature, and you will produce effects which result in the overthrow of the balance which keeps down excessive individual specific production. The hop crop of 1865 is now much destroyed by indigenous insects throughout large portions of northern New York State, and farmers in that locality speak freely of their intention of abandoning their hop yards. Enough—we could multiply instances, were these not sufficient, to demonstrate the practical utility of attentive study into the economy of insects and which have addressed themselves forcibly ere this to the agriculturist.

The Society desire, by means of original papers, to bring out the true history of each and all of our noxious insects, and it is believed that, this attained, simple means will suggest themselves by which the evil may be subsided—in certain cases such easy remedies as burning the stubble and vigorous fall plowing.

To aid them in this purpose, they ask that from time to time, by letter or otherwise, such information as may result from daily observation, and alcoholic phials containing specimens of the noxious insects of different locations, for determination and study, may be sent to the Secretary of the institution, at No. 518 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia."

In this circular the Secretary adds:

"We expect that the various scientists who have published papers in the "Proceedings" of this Society, and those of other scientific institutions, will kindly further our ends by submitting to us papers on this special subject. We shall endeavor to answer all correspondents on the subject through the medium of the "Practical Entomologist," while we urge that the active co-operation of all interested parties will alone insure success in an undertaking which is a labor of public benefit, without monetary recompense, and which we are peculiarly able from our knowledge and collected material to advance successfully."

Where Fat and Flesh come from.

They come from the earth and the atmosphere, collected by vegetation. Grass contains flesh; so does grain. The animal system puts it on from these. Vegetation then is the medium through which the animal world exists; it can exist in no other way. When grass or grain is eaten, the flesh constituents are retained in the system; so also the fatty substance—that is, the starch and sugar from which fat is made. Some grains have more flesh than others; so of the qualities that make fat. In a hundred parts of wheat, according to Piesse, are ten pounds of flesh; in a hundred parts of oat meal nearly double that amount. Hence oats are better for horses on account of their flesh-forming principle, rather than fat, as muscle is what a horse wants. For fattening purposes, however, corn and other grains are better.

When flesh itself is eaten, the system but appropriates what is already formed, but would as readily take it from vegetables as from flour. The flesh-making principle—or the flesh itself, in its constituents—goes to form cheese in the dairy; the starch, &c., butter. Hence it is that some people assert that cream has little influence in cheese, farther than to enrich it; for cheese and butter are entirely distinct. The same kind of food is equally good sor the production of either. This is a point of considerable interest, and is not yet fully explained—indeed, is yet in its infancy. and a plant in its different stages of growth has a different effect. The fat of the plant is held in reserve for the seed; nothing is wasted in leaves, wood, &c.; the precious seed must have it. Hence, when this takes place, the stalk is comparatively worthless to what it is prior to the change. And the fat cannot be appropriated so well in the seed as when it is diffused through the stalk. Tender herbage, therefore, is the best; and when secured betore the direction of the oil takes place, so much the better will be the hay. —*Coleman's Rural World.*

Visit to Henry Ward Beecher's Farm.

This farm is at Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, about two miles from the railroad station. It contains forty acres of excellent land, and is pleasantly situated with a southern aspect, commanding an extentive and most charming panoramic view of the Hudson river, the high and surrounding mountains, such as no one knows better how to appreciate and enjoy than the rural-loving owner himself.

When Mr. Beecher purchased the place, a few years ago, there was scarcely a fruit tree of any value upon it. Now there are two thousand five hundred choice fruit trees, most of them already beginning to bear. He has erected a large model barn, but as yet occupies the humble cottage he found upon the place, though he has made important additions and improvements.

Mr. Beecher is converting the place to a great extent, excepting an extensive lawn in front of the house, into a fruit and vegetable farm. He has nearly an acre filled with Delaware and Iona grape vines. And as the trees are yet small, he has raised among them this year between seven and eight hundred barrels of onions.

Around his little cottage Flora reigns in all her glora. There is the greatest profusion of all the choicest flowers, and the whole atmosphere is redolent with their sweet and mingled perfumes.

The barn and outbuildings are well stocked with fine horses, oxen, choice breed cows, swine, fowls, &c. This autumn, Mr. Beecher has been making many improvements in the draining of his lands and adding to the value and attractiveness of the place.

The influence of a farm conducted like this, though all farmers may not be able to adopt all the improvements that have been made, must be of the greatest benefit to the agricultural and horticultural interests of any community. And Mr. Beecher is really a benefactor to all the farming, as well as religious interests of the country. *Cor. Boston Journal.*

TO ACCUSTON OXEN TO WORK ON EITHER SIDE. When oxen refuse to work equally well on either side, or pull off against each other, yoke them on the side you wish them to work, and turn them out to feed in that way. They soon become accustomed to it, and work afterwards on either side.

Diseases of Animals.

It is well known that doctors differ, and notwithstanding medical treatment, valuable animals will often die. If diseases can not always be cured they can often be prevented, and whatever tends to promote health and thrift, so far prevents disease, or assists the efforts of nature to throw it off. Among these preventives we consider it very important to have at all times accessible to horses, neat cattle and sheep, rock salt in lumps, where they can get it as often and as much as appetite requires and their nature prompts. It promotes digestion and health. Hogs should have at regular times, a supply of unleached ashes, which we have seen them eat with great avidity, and also charcoal. We do not undertake to explain how this effects the system. Perhaps the kind of food generally given to hogs generates too much acidity. This may be the reason, or there may be some other reason, but the effects are certainly to increase appetite and promote thrift. In the cultivation of the earth and growth of plants as well as in the care of his stock, the farmer continually meets with results which he must take as they are, without being able to understand them.

Poultry should have dry and well ventilated apartments, free access to gravel, pure fresh water, broken oyster shells or broken bones and occassionally animal food in addition to the other. We find common crackings from the soap makers, which comes in cakes from fifty to seventy-five pounds, an excellent food for them. A cake of it may be left in their yard, to pick at, and a lump of it kept in soak for a couple of days at a time to be softened. This is greedily eaten. Regularity in feeding animals is also an essential to health, and sound judgment also in giving them the proper quantity, no more and no less. On one occasion, complaining to our hired man that the pigs seemed hungry, he said "he wondered at that, as the last time he fed them, three days ago, he was sure he gave them enough to last for that time."

In erecting buildings for stock, no currents of air should be allowed, and as a general thing, they suffer more from heat and confined unwholesome air than from extreme cold, against which they have their natural protection.

For milch cows we consider the daily use of the card as essential as for the horse, and there is every reason why the same amount of friction on the surface of the skin, and the same attention to cleanliness, should be attended to in one case as in the other. A good currying of a horse is said to be equal to half a feed. With stall fed animals the daily use of the card has been found to promote fattening.—*Morris' Rural Advertiser.*

A Contented Farmer.

Once upon a time, Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed 'Old Fritz,' took a ride and espied an old man plowing his acre by the wayside, cheerfully singing his melody.

"You must be well off, old man," said the King.

"Does this acre belong to you on which you so industriously labor?"

"No, sir," said the farmer who knew not that it was the King. "I am not so rich as that; I plow for wages."

"How much do you get a day? asked the King.

"Eight groschen," (about twenty cents,) said the farmer.

"This is not much," said the King. "Can you get along with this?"

"Get along and have something left."

"How is that?"

The farmer smiled and said:—"Well if I must tell you—two groschen are for myself and wife; with two I pay my old debts: two I lend away, and two I give away for the Lord's sake."

"This is a mystery which I cannot sovle," said the King.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the farmer. "I have two old parents at home who kept me when I was weak and needed help, and now that they are weak and need help I help them. That is my debt toward which I pay two groschen a day. The third pair of groschen I lend away I spend for my children, that they may receive Christian instruction. This will come handy to me and my wife when we get old. With the last two groschen I maintain two sisters whom I could not be compelled to keep. This is what I give for the Lord's sake."

The King, apparenty well pleased with the answer said:—"Bravely spoken, old man. Now I will give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see me fifty times, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses."

"This is a mystery which I cannot unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the King. Thrusting his hand into his pocket and counting him fifty bran-new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming: "The coin is genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."—*Rural New Yorker.*

Time of Churning.

Most of the makers of patent churns claim, as one of the qualities of their apparatus, that it will produce the butter in so many minutes. It is often an almost incredibly short time, but still we know that butter will often "come," very quickly, even in ordinary churns. This is really no recommendation to a churn, although it takes well with lazy people who dislike work.

The fact is, the time occupied in churning exercises an important influence upon the quality of the butter. As a general rule the quicker it comes, the less valuable it is. Experiments, most carefully conducted, induce us to believe that comparatively slow churning produces better butter than quick. One English experimenter, in churning cream, found that the best butter was produced when the churning was prolonged from three and a half to four hours, and the second best from one and a half, to one and three quarters of an hour.

Don't be deceived, therefore, by the pretentions indicated in the promises of the manufacturers of churns. You don't want anything to do with a churn that will bring butter in three minutes. Forty or forty-five minutes will give you better butter.—*Plowman.*

How to Make Cider Vinegar.

At the Messrs. Averys, I learned how to make vinegar from cider. A row of casks were set on end, about fourteen feet high, the bottom one having a tight bottom in it. They were filled with corn-cobs for the cider to filter down through. A trough was placed at the bottom to contain the cider, and to catch it as it was slowly filtered down through the cobs, and another trough was in the top of the casks, with holes that could be regulated to run it through slow or fast, a pump to raise the cider from the lower to the upper trough. Good vinegar could be made in two to six days. Unfortunately there were very few apples to make vinegar of this year.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Black Knot.

We have numerous inquiries respecting this, and have had the experience of only one person in treating it. Mr. A. D. Brown, of Mercer Co., N. J., states that he knows the following remedy to be effectual: A table-spoonful of chloride of lime (bleaching powder) is mixed with a quart of water, and after it has stood, occasionally shaking, for a few hours, it is ready for use. The knot is pared even with the healthy bark, and the solution applied to the wound. Mr. B. says: "I will guarantee that the black-knot will not appear in that place again." A simple remedy and easily tried.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1865.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ll payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will redited in accordance with our new mailing method printed date upon the paper, in connection with the scriber's name, will show the time to which he has , and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt fo eys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office otion of his paper must communicate to us *the name e office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise hall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

r. V. Darling is now on a collecting and canvassing r in Washington County.

r. Jas. Sturgis will canvass the County of Piscataduring the month of December.

The Maine Farmer—Price Reduced.

The subscription price of the Maine Farmer will be uced to

Two Dollars per Annum in

Commencing with the 1st of October instant. If not d within three months of the date of subscription, o Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged in all cases. ll accounts previous to the 1st of October will be set- l at the rate of two Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per num. Homan & Badger, Publishers.

ugusta, Oct. 1, 1865.

Woman's Labor.

Much has been written respecting the labors of household, and the best means for rendering em easier. We have our washing and clothes inging machines, and a hundred other little provements, and yet woman's work *is* never ne. Some one has recently but justly remark- , that it is no reproach to woman that she does t invent machinery, for she has no time for it. nong the most important things to be taken o the account of woman's comfort, none will mpare with an abundance of good wood well epared and well seasoned. A lot of kindling od, a few bushels of charcoal, and for summer pecially, a lot of wood split up very fine, would d much to the comfort of housekeepers. We w a contrivance the other day for heating flatns, which was so simple that we intend to have . It is simply a brick arch with the top made the bottom of an old stove. The irons are ated on this and the brick work prevents the m from being heated. This is a very great provement over the common method of heating em on a cook stove, and roasting every body in room.

We can go into every family in a neighborhood d find that the cook must reach in the most inconvenient manner the flour in her barrel. A ighbor of ours has a railroad track laid, the rrel of flour is placed on a little platform car d it is rolled backwards and forwards by the nd with the greatest ease. Large tables and deteads should be on castors, so as to avoid all ting as much as possible. Kitchen floors, pantics, and in fact, all places where there is cant travel, should be well painted with two or ree coats in which varnish has been mixed, and en finished by a good coat of good varnish. ch a floor is easily kept clean as well as protes the comfort and keeps up the reputation r neatness. The sewing machine requires some stience to know how to use it, but it will save a eat deal of time and hard work in a family of me one of its members, if they will learn how run it. Good sharp knives for cutting meats d for various purposes, should be provided. here is in almost every well regulated household some little thing worthy of imitation by very one. We thought that a very convenient ing we saw the other day in a neighbor's house, hich was nothing more than a wire frame six or ght inches high to place on the stove. How nvenient it was to dry a pair of mittens, warm e shoes, or even a pie. A wire basket to place a kettle is an admirable contrivance for boiling tatoes or eggs. Thus a thousand little contrivnces may be made to alleviate the labors of the ouse, and every good husband will make it a oint to do all in his power to render the work of e family as light as possible.

The Fenian Movement, which, in this country nd Canada, has been creating considerable exitement during the past two months, appears to ave somewhat spent its force. We learn from he daily press that the New York Fenians have eased a large building in Union Square, and pened the play of a republic by establishing a Bureau of War," a "Bureau of Finance," and "Bureau of the Navy." This game, we presume, will be continued as long as the finance bureau furnishes necessary funds. One of the eading New York journals commenting upon this hase of the movement, says it has a serious side which arises from the fact that the money which he lecturers, "head centres" and ministers of tate spend on these amusements, comes out of he hard earnings of the poor all over the United States, and it fears many of them will be deluded by purchasing the "bonds of the Irish Republic." "This fact," remarks this able journal, converts what might otherwise be considered imple folly into something worse, and as there is o sensible or intelligent man who supposes the Fenians are likely to overthrow the British Empire, any encouragement given to the antics of their leaders is neither more nor less than connivance at a very heartless kind of fraud." We notice that Thomas D' Arcy McGee, member of the Canadian Cabinet, in a speech recently delivered, takes a very sensible view of the movement, and thinks the Fenians have nearer work to engage them than the liberation of Ireland. He says: "Why don't they liberate the Ireland at their own doors from the poisonous and murderous surroundings of the tenement houses of New York and Brooklyn. Why don't they liberate their own young Ireland from sanitary destruction—that Ireland in America, which, according to the New York *Times*, contributes 88 per cent. of the deaths of children on the whole number of deaths in that great city? Why don't they"—he continues by a powerful effort of the imagination—"try to liberate the Irish laborer of New England, where they rank in the social scale below the negro, and hardly above the beasts they drive for their Yankee bosses? Simply because it is impracticable, it is impossible, therefore it is avoided and despised."

State Industrial College. We understand that the Trustees of this Institution attempted to have another meeting at Bangor on the 22d inst., but a quorum was not present. Those who were there visited the White and Goddard farms in Orono, and were highly pleased with the location as pleasantly situated and productive. There appeared a probability, that if acceptable to the Board, the public spirited citizens of the town of Orono would present the tract of 350 acres for the College, and those of Bangor would contribute handsomely for the erection of the necessary buildings. If the object of the farm to be connected with the College was simply to grow good crops, and especially of hay, it is believed the Trustees would be fully satisfied with it. But as the object is very largely to illustrate the agriculture of the State, upon all its varied soils, it may be that another tract, less productive as a whole, but embracing a wider diversity of soil, &c., might be preferable for the uses of an Agricultural College.

☞ Rev. C. R. Moor of Cambridge, Mass., will preach on Sunday afternoon next, in the Universalist Church in this city.

Progress of Improvements. The mild weather with which we have been favored for the past two weeks, although interrupted by a few days of snow and rain, has been on the whole very favorable for those who are engaged in building, and none can say that it has not been well improved. To those who are now engaged in putting up buildings it has given an opportunity for finishing up things in good order previous to the setting in of winter, while it has furnished ample time to those contemplating the erection of buildings in the spring, for them to clear away, build foundations and get things all ready for a vigorous spring campaign. In regard to the work of rebuilding the burnt district, we have this week to chronicle some very decided improvements. The staging has been removed from the new Freemans Bank Block, revealing a front of neat architectural design and finish, constituting one of the most ornamental buildings in the city. Work upon the interior is being pushed rapidly forward and it will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. The new clothing house of the Messrs. Huntington is gradually approaching completion, and when the building south of it, on the corner of Bridge and Water streets shall have been erected it will present an attractive appearance. The store has an iron front, and there are several very desirable offices in the upper stories. The store of Messrs. Longfellow & Sanborn will be ready for trade in about three weeks. Its location is desirable, the building is three stories high, on the street—each story being twelve feet high—and as Messrs. L & S. are to occupy the entire building we judge they are to engage in an extensive grocery, corn, flour and provision business. The neat wooden block built by Mr. J. B. Dyer, at the foot of Oak street, is finished. The north tenement is occupied by S. Caldwell, clothing, and E. Fenno, books and stationery; and the next by Cony & Farrar, provision and meat market. South of this is a new building all completed and owned by B. F. Morse, which is soon to be opened as a grocery store. Immediately south of this, on the east side of Water street, is the building owned by Jesse S. Johnson, which is shortly to be opened by him as a drug and apothecary store. We learn that Mr. Johnson will associate with him a brother who has heretofore been engaged in this business in Gardiner. South of this store is Jones' new building under which is the job printing office of Messrs. Pike & Chick. South of this is the fish market of Carter & Pierce, and just below the new harness shop of Mr. O. Parker, so long in the harness and saddlery business in this city. Opposite the site of the old Franklin House, is a new building, owned and to be occupied by C. E. Coller as a harness shop. Mr. F. J. Weeks has opened a choice stock of family groceries in the Waldron building on the site of the old Adams' meat market. Wheeler & Hamlen occupy the store in Market Square, next west of the store formerly occupied by J. Means, where they have a good stock of groceries. The roof of Col. Ricker's new block south of Market Square has been raised and covered, and the slate are now being laid. There are now employed upon this block about fifty workmen, and in all branches of labor it is being pushed as rapidly as the large force of hands employed will allow. At the new church, work is progressing favorably. The stone work upon the building is nearly completed. The south-west or main tower is finished of stone and the wood work which is to surmount the stone to the height of some eighty-five feet more—the stone work being seventy feet high—is being framed. The east tower is nearly completed. Inside, the church has been once plastered and is now nearly ready for the second or finishing coat.

East of the river, work upon the outside of the new wing to the Insane Asylum is completed, the roof being slated, and while it enlarges the capacity of this noble and humane institution, it also adds to the beauty of the building in an architectural point of view.

In addition to these improvements, it is pleasant to note that many of our wealthy citizens are now making preparations to build the coming spring, and are busily employing the favorable weather in labors that will forward their work at that season. Among these are Hon. J. W. North, B. H. Cushman, Esq., the Messrs. Libbey and other gentlemen. Messrs. Libbey will rebuild their store of stone, and we also understand that several others will employ this material for building, and that many contracts for the same have already been closed.

Caution to Discharged Soldiers. A Vermont contemporary says the country is at present flooded with circulars of bogus claim agents located at Washington, who promise an additional bounty to all men enlisted in 1861 and 1862. The way they swindle is to write to men for their discharges for the purpose of getting them their bounties. Such parties as are inveigled into transmitting them in due time receive a circular stating that their claim is allowed, and the soldier may have his extra bounty by remitting the stipulated fee—$25; this will be the last of the game. All soldiers should bear in mind that the government has already paid all the bounty authorized by law.—*Boston Journal.*

The same process, we are informed, is going on in this community. Hosts of these circulars are sent to discharged soldiers. The statement that additional bounty is provided for the soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862, *is absolutely false.* A movement is making in the coutry to induce Congress this coming winter, to pass a law to equalize the bounties of those years with the large bounties paid in 1863 and 1864; and it is probable that either money or land will be allowed, sooner or later, to that class of soldiers. All discharged soldiers should keep their discharges till some law is passed, and then apply to claim agents that are nearer to them, and whose character and integrity they know. When such a law is passed, any claim agent in this State will procure the bounty or bounty land for the legal fee of ten dollars.

Westbrook Seminary. The *Gospel Banner* states that the sum of $10,000, necessary to secure for Westbrook Seminary the Legislative grant of the proceeds of the sale of timber upon half a township of the public lands, has been raised by voluntary subscription. The proceeds of the sales to the amount of $10,000 are to be given to the Seminary. This secures $20,000 for the institution and places it upon a permanent foundation of usefulness. In addition to the above sum, it is stated that Gen. Hersey of Bangor, a generous friend of the Seminary, has offered to give $5000 more, provided a like sum can be raised, thus increasing the amount of the endowment to $30,000. A gentleman in Boston offers $2500, and the financial agent has obtained $700, leaving only $1800 to be made up by the friends of the institution. This will no doubt soon be done.

Sons of Temperance. At the annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held in Rockland in October last, sixty-eight subordinate divisions made reports. Twenty divisions made no reports. Four new divisions have been chartered during the year. The initiations in the Divisions which made returns were 544; whole number of members 5341; lady visitors 8721. The next quarterly meeting will be held at Bath on the 23d of January.

Bowdoin College. The Fall Term of Bowdoin College closed on Tuesday of last week with the usual exercises. The Senior and Junior exhibition took place Monday evening. The first prize for excellence of composition was awarded to George True Sumner, of Appleton. The second prize was given to John A. C. Fellows, of Bangor. The present Senior Class propose to have one of the empty panels in the Chapel filled with a painting at their expense.

The 2d Maine Cavalry. A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig*, writing from Barrancas, Fla., Nov. 6th, states that an order was issued from the War Department about the middle of September last, requiring the muster out of the regiment at as early a day as possible. The order was received by Col. Woodman about the 1st of October. He was then temporarily in command of the District of Middle Florida, and immediately took measures to unite the regiment preparatory to muster-out. Before this was accomplished, however, the General Commanding arrived in the district, and saw fit to order a detachment of one hundred men from the regiment, to Monticello via Tallahassee, overland, a distance of between two and three hundred miles, with the horses belonging to the regiment, for the purpose of turning them over to the 1st Florida Cavalry, which was to remain in the service. The detachment left here on the 17th of October, and arrived at its destination in season to find the 1st Florida Cavalry mustered out of service, under the order to muster out all volunteer cavalry east of the Mississippi river. Fifty of the two hundred horses taken from here, died, or were abandoned on the march. The detachment is now at Tallahassee awaiting transportation to Barrancas. When they arrive, and a small detachment detained at Chattahoochee Arsenal, the regiment will be together, ready to be mustered out when that important personage, the mustering officer, arrives.

The regiment was expected to leave Barrancas some time between the 25th of November and the 1st of December. Quite a number of the officers and men will be discharged there, intending to remain, and go into business. Their fertile imaginations cause them to see unparalleled opportunities for making money in the various branches of business peculiar to a country like this. Lumbering companies, mercantile firms, and a tar and turpentine company, are understood to be partially organized, consisting of officers and men of the regiment.

Lieut. Col. Spurling has received the appointment of Brevet Colonel of U. S. Vols.

The Blossoms admitted to Bail. The Lewiston *Journal* states that on Wednesday, 15th inst., after a full hearing of the case, at Montreal, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, Judge Badgeley decided to admit the younger Blossom to bail in the sum of $1200. Clayton, another of the accused, was also admitted to bail in a similar sum. This settles the matter. The arbitrary order of Judge Mondelet, committing the accused to prison, there to remain until the next session of court, was disregarded by Judge Badgely and the decision of Judge Monk refusing bail on account of that arbitrary order, was overruled. We see it stated that the Canadian detective O'Leary, the principal witness in the case of the alleged abduction, was accidently killed on the 18th inst. If this proves to be the fact, the prosecution will probably be abandoned.

The Freedmen. A gentleman who has traveled over much of the South tells us that the most radical of northern men will in due time be satisfied, for go where he would the negroes would soon be elevated in condition above the poor whites, for the latter decline all offers for their education, while everywhere could be heard the negroes of all ages spelling their a-b ab, e-b eb, d-o-g dog, and manifesting a great desire to learn. Strange things happen even in this age of ours, and politicians will find themselves at fault in anticipating the intellectual and moral condition of a people. No man with a spark of humanity in him will not rejoice to see any human being making an effort to elevate his condition in the world.

Mississippi. On Monday, 20th inst, Gov. Humphrey sent his message to the Legislature. He recommends that negro testimony be admitted in the courts, that the freedmen be encouraged to work so that they can support their families and children; also that the freedmen be assured of protection from the State in working for the support of themselves and families, that a tax be levied upon freedmen for the support of helpless freedmen, that vagrants be forced to engage in some profitable employment to support themselves, and that an unlimited law be passed to protect the people of this State against vagrant negroes and white men. He deems the passage of these measures of signal importance, and says it may be the means of withdrawing Federal troops from this State.

Store Breaking and Robbery. On Tuesday night of last week, the clothing store of Dean Pray, in Bridge's Block, this city, was broken into and clothing to the value of about $600 taken. The entrance was effected through a back window, by breaking a small hole in one corner of a square of glass and turning the fastener by which means the sash was readily elevated. Several parties were examined on suspicion, and one was arrested but was afterwards discharged. The occurrence should be a warning to all to have their windows and doors—both front and rear—securely fastened, and it also suggests the necessity of increasing the number of our night police and making it generally more efficient.

Receipts and Expenditures. The receipts of the Government for the quarter ending September 30, 1865, were four hundred and thirty-nine millions, eight hundred and one thousand, six hundred and five dollars and nineteen cents, of which over forty-seven millions were from customs, and over ninety-six millions were from Internal Revenue. The expenditures for the same quarter were three hundred and seventy-four millions, eight hundred and thirty-five thousand, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-nine cents. Of this over one hundred and sixty-five millions were for the army, and over sixteen millions were for the navy.

☞ Hon. Woodbury Davis of Portland, has resigned his office of Associate Judge of Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of December next. He will resume the practice of law in Portland. The vacancy having occurred during the session of the Executive Council, Governor Cony, on Monday last, nominated Gen. Geo. F. Shepley of Portland, as the successor of Judge Davis. Previous to action being taken, however, upon the nomination, Gen. Shepley sent a communication to the Governor declining the appointment.

☞ We learn from the Gardiner *Home Journal* that C. B. Clapp, Esq., of that city is about to publish a Bank Guide, which is to contain a list of all the Banks in the New England States, which have surrendered their charters, with the date of their surrender, expiration of time, of liability to redeem their bills and other useful and valuable information. Mr. Clapp has personally visited the capitols of all the New England States to gather reliable data and other information, and he has taken out a copy right for the work. It will be an invaluable pocket and counting room companion for all who handle money.

☞ Messrs. Winne & Sawyer of this city have purchased the interest of R. M. Lord, Esq., in the Saco House. Mr. Winne was formerly clerk of the Stanley House and more recently one of the proprietors of the Franklin House, both of which were destroyed in the recent fire. Mr. Sawyer is the son of the former popular proprietor of the Stanley House.

☞ We are requested to say that Dr. Whiting will defer his removal from the city for a few weeks, and that in the meantime he may be consulted at Mr. H. A. Fairfield's on State street, next house north of his former residence.

Meeting of the City Council.

Augusta, Nov. 25th, 1865.

The President being absent, Rodney L. Fogg, Esq., was elected President *pro tem* of the Common Council.

The Committee on Highways and Street Commissioner to whom were referred the petition of B. F. Morse for damages sustained in consequence of widening Water Street in 1860, report that the petitioner have leave to withdraw. Report accepted.

The report of the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of J. G. Phinney for the widening of Chapel Street, between Weston and Green Streets, was accepted and the street established as laid out by said Committee.

Roll of Accounts number 9, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred dollars and ninety-nine cents was allowed and payment ordered.

The eighth annual report of the City Marshal was read and approved.

Order passed.

Ordered, That no teams or trucks shall be allowed to stand on Water street, between the Railroad bridge and the south line of Winthrop street, or on Bridge street east of the railroad. Any person who shall refuse to remove therefrom whenever requested so to do, by the City Marshal or either of the Police officers will be liable to the fine imposed by Section 4, of Chapter 10 of the City Ordinances.

Spelling. We want to say a few words to farmer's boys who enjoy their homes these long winter evenings. We have known many men among your fathers who did not enjoy the privileges of school as you now enjoy them, and did not learn to spell correctly so as to give them confidence in doing business. The consequence was that very many otherwise capable men, have been afraid to engage in public business on account of their bad spelling. Now we propose to show you a mode of spelling that will be very interesting and profitable to you, because it will teach you how to spell all the most common and useful words in the language. Let some one mention an article, the first one you see in the kitchen, a teakettle, for example. Call upon some one to spell the word, and then let each one spell some word that has reference to the teakettle, such as black, water, spout, cover, and so on, till you exhaust all the words pertaining to it, and then take some other article, and treat it in the same way. A clever boy who will spell five hundred words in this way will have his attention so sharpened up that he will not be inclined to spell wrong ever afterwards. Many a young man fails to secure a good situation through bad spelling. His employer thinks that if he is careless about his spelling, he would be likely to be careless about everything else. There are some words that are liable to be mis-spelled in writing letters, such as very, opportunity, separate, believe, until, indispensable, and many others. We will wager a nice, yellow Ballflower apple, if the first member of the family who reads this article will give out the word "Catiline" to the best speller in the family, that they will spell it wrong.

Some of the best parts of your education can be, and should be learned at home during these long winter evenings. An hour of study now is of just as much value to you as an hour spent in the most profitable business when you grow up.

Applications for Pardon. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* states that the applications for pardon until recently have averaged twelve hundred per week, but now will not exceed six hundred. Four hundred per week are acted upon, and the requisitions forwarded to the State Department, from whence they are sent to the President in small parcels, thus resulting in an accumulation of warrants in the office of the Secretary of State. The President has no time to devote to them at present. The greatest number of applications are now coming in from North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas. It is understood that the diminution in the number of applicants for pardon is owing to the prevailing idea in the South that Congress will grant a general amnesty. There are now in the office of the Attorney-General about one thousand cases which are filed away for further consideration by the Cabinet. These include rebel generals, members of the confederate congress and officers of the rebel service, who graduated at the United States military and naval academies. Alabama is considerably ahead of other States with respect to pardons, and will probably have comparatively few more petitions to present.

Bath Vessel Lost. By a letter published in the Bath *Times*, it appears that the schooner Enigma, of about ninety tons, owned by F. O. Moses of that city, Capt. James G. Morse, sailed from Charleston, S. C., on the 19th of October, and on the 4th day out, while near Abaco, was capsized by a hurricane, and Mr. Marr, cook, of Parker's Head, was swept overboard with the deck load. Capt. Morse thinks there may be a chance of his being saved. Capt. Morse, Cyrus Morse, mate, H. W. Small and Joseph Anderson, seamen, saved themselves by clinging to the keel of the vessel, where they remained twelve days without food, and at the expiration of that time they were picked up by the British brig Peerless from Philadelphia, and brought to Matanzas. Joseph Anderson of Bath (son of John C. Anderson) died of starvation a few hours after being taken on board the Peerless. The Captain and remainder of the crew arrived at Matanzas from which place the letter was dated.

Horrible Murder. On Wednesday night last a Cuban gentleman named Jose Garcia Otero was murdered and robbed of a large amount of money near the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y. The murdered man had come to New York for the purpose of purchasing scenery and other properties, and engaging performers for a theatre in Havana, of which he was proprietor. He was accompanied by a man named Jose Gonzales, who with another Spaniard named Pellicer has been arrested as the murderer. Pellicer has confessed to a participation in the crime, and all the money of which the murdered man was robbed, amounting to about $5000, was recovered.

Legislative Journal. Messrs. Stevens & Sayward have issued their usual prospectus for the publication of a Legislative journal for the session. They will publish a tri-weekly paper at the rate of $1 for the session, and a daily at $2. These will contain a complete record of the proceedings of the next Legislature of Maine.

☞ Rev. Henry C. Leonard, for many years a prominent and able clergyman connected with the Universalist denomination in this State, and late Chaplain of the 3d Maine and 1st Heavy Artillery regiments, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian Society in Albany, New York.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of real estate in China. It presents superior inducements to any person desiring a professional settlement or to engage in business in one of the pleasantest and most enterprising locations in Maine.

☞ The *Kennebec Journal* says that the First Baptist church in this city have invited Rev. Jos. Ricker, settled over the Baptist church of Milford, Mass., to become their pastor, and he has accepted the call and will enter upon his duties on the first Sabbath in December.

☞ The Monday morning and Saturday evening trains between Augusta and Boston, on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, have been discontinued.

For the Maine Farmer.

Getting out of Church.

Mr. Editor:—In a recent *Farmer*, I see "Neighbor Jones'" complains of the ladies blocking up the passage from church. Christianity, good breeding, or common sense, should teach people to use an entry without abusing it; but there are many persons who will never be taught so much, by any such principles or theories. When our new church was built in 1839, the parish passed a vote that the ladies should remain in their pews at close of service, until all the men above them were out, and the practice has continued to this time. I have visited many churches in many different countries, and have never seen a church where the male portion of the congregation got out so easily, and with so much good order. How much hoop bending there is behind us, the ladies can tell. They never trouble us. If Mr. Jones will get the practice introduced into his church, he will save himself and many others consideroble annoyance. It is a rule especially useful in country places, where the men have their horses to look after, as the ladies can take their time in going out and still be on hand as fast as the carriages are brought to the door.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

Subscriber.

North Yarmouth, Nov. 3d, 1865.

Litigation in Franklin County. Seward Dill, Esq., whose position as Sheriff of the County enables him to speak by the book, writes us as follows:

"Judge Cutting has been holding court at Farmington for the last four weeks, with a prospect of holding two or three weeks longer. The Judge is vigilant and determined to clear the docket, at any rate as far as the parties are ready. Now this holding court five weeks at a term in this little county of Franklin of only 20,000 inhabitants—and two terms a year at a cost of $400 per day, supposing the terms to average four weeks, makes eight weeks in the year, equal to fifty-six days, amounting to the sum of $22,400 This county is twenty-seven years old; now, saying nothing about interest on costs, it amounts for that period to the enormous sum of $604,800 Had this money been laid out in improving our farms, and in pruning and enlarging our orchards, to say nothing of moral and educational benefits, this county would have been the garden of New England, and the people all living in love, unity and plenty. This unprofitable litigation relieves us of our money and engenders strife, malice and hatred among neighbors. How much better for us it would be to remember and act upon the old injunction, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

General Grant's Modesty. A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, mentions the following incident as showing the native modesty of Gen. Grant. The anecdote has never before appeared in print:

"About one year since the writer hereof spent an evening with Lieutenant General Grant at his home in Burlington, N. J. The General, his wife, his children and I composed the whole company. In the course of the conversation I remarked that I had stated to some of my friends in Philadelphia a few days before that he was the only man, beside General Washington, who had ever held the rank of Lieutenant General in our army, and that they were not willing to accept of the statement as being correct. When I ceased speaking all was quiet, the General making no reply. I then put the question directly before him thus:—"Was I or was I not correct?" This brought an answer.

"Yes," said the general, "you were correct."

Mrs. Grant said, "You have forgotten General Scott, my dear."

"No," he replied, "General Scott's commission is by brevet."

Thus, for the first time, she became aware that her husband's commission outranked that of the hero of Lundy's Lane and of the Mexican war. Had it not been for this or some other casual conversation she might never have made the discovery.

Now, just look at this incident for a moment. The case of a man, by virtue of personal merit, being placed in a position occupied by none other but the Father of his Country, not to be sufficiently elated with the honor thereof to whisper his gratification to his own wife, even in the privacy of their chamber, challenges the world for its equal in modesty."

☞ The December number of the Atlantic Monthly closes the sixteenth volume of this able American magazine, and contains fifteen articles from the best American and foreign writers. Charles Reade commences a story in this number entitled "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy," the opening chapters of which give no great promise. John Neal contributes an article on William Blackwood, in which we learn more about the author of the article himself than we do about the eminent Edinburgh publisher. "King James the First" is one of Gail Hamilton's racy sketches, and Bayard Taylor furnishes a fine poem entitled "The Sleeper." "Dr. Johns," and "The Chimney Corner," are continued. Charles Dickens furnishes a graceful and touching tribute to the memory of Adelaide Anne Proctor, the gifted daughter of the poet Barry Cornwall. There are other articles of merit in the number, and the publishers promise several new attractions for the opening volume, among them passages from the diary and private papers of Hawthorne. Terms $4 00 per annum. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 124 Tremont street.

The Ladies' Friend for December closes the year in a blaze of beauty. The engravings are superb, and the colored fashion plate with the tempting display of new styles of jackets, cloaks, embroidery, bonnets, &c. are enough to set the ladies wild with delight and longing. The literary matter is excellent, as usual. Price $2 50 a year; two copies $4; eight copies (and one gratis) $16. Now is the time to get up clubs. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

New Music. We have received from Horace Waters, 481 Broadway N. Y., the following pieces of new music. They can be found at the store of J. T. Patterson, Bridge's Block, in this city.

The First Kiss at the Gate. Ballad. Words by Z. Johnson; music by Aug. A. Crilley.

Our Soldiers' Last March. Composed by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst.

The Gem of the Mountains. By Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst.

South Carolina Dictation. The Legislature of South Carolina, in its resolutions ratifying the anti-slavery constitutional amendment, attempts to crack her plantation whip over Congress, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That any attempt by Congress toward legislating upon the political status of former slaves, or their civil relations, would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States as it now is, or as it would be, altered by the proposed amendment; in conflict with the policy of the President, declared in his amnesty proclamation, and with the restoration of that harmony upon which depends the vital interests of the American Union."

☞ "The Maine Harris Beater Hay Press Co" is a profitable concern, as the advertisement in another column will show. A chance to purchase some of its stock is more desirable than a chance in Petroleum, for small investments pay, and besides it is at home under the eye of the stockholders.

☞ We are reminded by the receipt of a keg of excellent oysters, sent us by express, that our old friend James Freeman, 85 Federal street, Portland, is still prepared to serve his numerous customers with the best and freshest bivalves in any quantities, upon the most reasonable terms. He will please accept our thanks for his courtesy.

☞ The Thirty-Ninth Congress will commence its first session on Monday next. Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, representing the Third District, left this city on Monday for Washington. Hon. Lot M. Morrill, we understand, will leave on Wednesday.

The Pirate Shenandoah at Liverpool. The news of the arrival of the rebel pirate steamer Shenandoah at Liverpool was received last week. The following account of her arrival and the action of the English authorities in reference to the unwelcome responsibility thus thrown upon their government is copied from our New York exchanges:

"The rebel cruiser Shenandoah, which, notwithstanding the close of the American war, had been committing great ravages upon shipping chiefly in the northern seas and among whalers, arrived in the Mersey on the 6th, and surrendered to H. M. S. Donegal. Capt Waddel, the commander of the Shenandoah, states that the last vessel he spoke was the Barraconta, from Liverpool for San Francisco, from which he learned that the South was really and truly defeated. On this, he at once stowed away his guns and ammunition in the hold, and steered for Liverpool, stopping at no other port. On arriving near the port he took a pilot on board and finding the news of the defeat of the Confederacy confirmed beyond all doubt, he desired him to take the Shenandoah alongside a man-of-war, if there was one in the river. The ex-cruiser was in consequence placed alongside the Donegal, and a crew from that vessel placed in charge of her, some custom officers also being in charge with them Immediately after the surrender, Capt. Waddell, his officers and crew came on shore. As she came up the river the Shenandoah excited great attention, the sight of the Confederate ensign she carried being a novelty As soon as the necessary formalities were concluded it was believed she would be handed over to the United States Government. According to various reports, Capt. Waddell was more than once told while cruising in the Pacific of the termination of the war, but as his informants were the crews of the Northern vessels he destroyed, he refused to give credence to the statement. The crew of the Shenandoah, it is said, suffered much from hunger, and three are reported to have died from starvation!

By the the steamship China, which arrived at Halifax on the 21st. we receive intelligence that the British Government have ordered the unconditional release of Capt. Waddell and the crew of the rebel pirate Shenandoah, on the ground that there was no legal evidence on which they could be held. In a letter to Earl Russel, Capt. Waddell endeavors to justify his piratical proceedings by asserting that he could place no reliance on the stories told by the American captains, and that as soon as he received information through a British source of the conclusion of the war, he desisted from further acts of warfare, and immediatly headed for a neutral port, where the rumors, which he considered doubtful, would be verified. On the 10th inst., the Shenandoah was surrendered to the American Consul at Liverpool, who placed her under the care of a Captain and crew of his own selection, to be sent to New York.

The English papers are filled with editorial comments on the untoward and unwelcome action of Captain Waddell in surrendering his vessel to the British authorities. They all deprecate his action, the most of them favoring his release, and the delivery of the vessel to our Government.

The Shenandoah is an iron propeller, built in Glasgow in 1863 under the name of the Sea King, and cleared from Liverpool for Bombay in October, 1864, a Rebel officer being in charge. She proceeded to Madeira, where she met another English steamer, the Laurel, which furnished her with guns, ammunition, and an addition to her crew from the Rebel pirate Alabama, which had previously been sunk by the Kearsarge. Thereupon she dropped her English name, and assumed that of the Shenandoah, and pursued her wayward course to prey upon American shipping. Her first depredations were on her way to Australia, she having destroyed 12 vessels in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. At Melbourne she received extensive repairs in violation of English neutrality, and her officers were entertained by the Melbourne Club. Indeed, the protests of our Consul were disregarded, and the people took every opportunity to show their sympathy with the Rebel cause. On leaving Melbourne she made for the Arctic Ocean, and continued her work of devastation on our unprotected whaling vessels. She destroyed 29 vessels which completely broke up our whaling fleet in those waters, and is reported to have returned with upward of fifty chronometers as trophies of her piracy. The Captain of the Shenandoah is James J. Waddell, a native of North Carolina. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in 1841, and was subsequently professor of Navigation in that institution. In February, 1862, having taken the oath of allegiance, and while on parole not to leave Annapolis, he ran the blockade to Richmond and entered the Rebel navy. In 1864, he ran the blockade at Charleston to take command of the Shenandoah.

The conduct of the British Government in surrendering the Shenandoah to the United States is not regarded in any quarter, at Washington, as deserving of special commendation, unless the act be accompanied by compensation commensurate with the damages heretofore committed on American shipping by that English-built and English-recognized cruiser.

Relief in Cancer. The following is copied from a respectable English paper into the Portland *Press* and contains important information for the benefit of those person who are suffering from this terrible disease:

"Dr. Brandini, of Florence, has recently discovered that citric acid will assuage the violent pain which is the usual concomitant of Cancer. One of his patients, aged seventy-one, at the hospital of Santa Maria della Scala, was afflicted with cancer on the tongue. There was no possibility of performing an operation, the surface attacked being far too extensive, investing the base, the sub-lingual, and the sub-maxillery glands. The poor man in the midst of his torments asked for a lemon, which was nothing very remarkable, as cancerous patients generally have an extraordinary liking for acids. But the seat of the disorder being in the mouth, a circumstance was observed which might otherwise have escaped attention—the juice of the lemon diminished the pain. The patient on finding this, asked for another on the following day, and it gave him greater relief than the day before. This led Dr Brandini to try citric acid itself in a crystalised state. A gargle was composed of four grains of the acid in 350 grains of common water, and it entirely carried off the pain; on its re-appearing, the same remedy was repeated with the same success. In the course of a month this treatment not only delivered patient from all suffering, but even reduced the swelling of the tongue very considerably. Encouraged by this succes, Dr. Brandini tried the same remedy on a female patient, seventy three years of age, who for years had been suffering from an unclerous canceron the breast. The affection had been pronounced incurable, and when she was given into our author's hands the torments she suffered were such that she not only could get no rest at nights herself, but prevented the other patients in the same ward from having any. Dr. Brandini applied a pledget of lint, previously soaked in the above solution, to the part, and the relief obtained was instantaneous. The pain disappeared, and when after the lapse of six of seven hours, it began again, a fresh aplication was sufficient to keep it off. Our author quotes several other cases in which citric acid produced relief in cancer, and he justly observes that, if subsequent experiments should prove equally successful, citric acid must be considered a great boon to humankind. A substance capable of removing a violent pain in an incurable affection is not less valuable than one that will effect a cure in more tractable maladies.

The Best Wringer. We learn that the Universal Clothes Wringer with cog wheels, has again been awarded the first premium over all others as the *best Family Wringer* at the great Fair recently held in Boston by the Mass. Charitable Mechanics' Association, and at the American Institute in New York City. Also in the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, and at most of the County and Institute Fairs throughout the country. Mr. Geo. H. Hood, 97 Water Street, Boston, is the selling agent.

[We have used one of these wringers in our family the last year, and find it an article of real merit, and advise our readers to obtain one.—*Ed. Boston Evening Traveller.*

Indian Definitions of the Rivers in Maine. *Penobscot*—The rocky place. *Kennebec*—The long water place. *Androscoggin*—originally Amoscoggin, the fish spearing river. *Saco*—originally Saweotuck. Definition uncertain. Some Indians say that in the Mohegan language it signifies, *hard winter*. *Piscataqua*—The great deer place. *Cobossecontee*—The sturgeon river. *Penopsquisumsisnebou*—The little rocky, little clean river. Sandy river. *Kennebago*—The long water place.

☞ Rev. A. R. Abbott, formerly of Gardiner, has recently been called to the pastoral charge of the Universalist Society in Rockland.

California Mining. The following letter from a correspondent to the Springfield *Republican* sets forth the true aspect of mining operations, which apply everywhere as well as to California, in so strong a light that we cannot refrain from calling to it the attention of our readers as may have a desire to engage in such enterprises. Scarcely a month passes in which we do not see men rushing blindly to ruin by leaving their homes in the East to engage in the very uncertain business of mining:

"I must go back to the mines for a renewed word of caution to the East. You are tempted there with all sorts of seductive ventures in the way of mining in these Pacific States. There are many men, both there and here, busy in working up a *furore* for investments in this business. Every steamer carries speculators and adventurers to the East, with mines to sell—good, bad and indifferent—but mostly uncertain. These have often been, and are likely to be, made the basis of joint stock companies of mammoth capitals, yet low-priced shares; their prospects set before the public in flaming advertisements, studded with stunning statements as to the assay of the ore and the assured prospects of the company. It is safe to advise people to put no trust in such enterprises. It is safe to assert that the money made by them will be made out of the stock buyers, and not out of the mines and shared by the officers of the company and their friends. Very likely the latter are in the first instance swindled in the purchase of the mines and that they are only repeating, in another form and before a larger audience, the game that has been played on them. Most of the mines now being offered to the eastern public are so remotely located, distant from markets, from wood and water, that even if valuable in themselves, they cannot for many years to come be worked to advantage and profit.

No investments I repeat should be made in mines in this region except after the most intelligent and complete study of the whole subject and of the merits of the special enterprise offered, either by the capitalist himself or by some one in whom he can place the most implicit confidence. Not only the mine itself should show some evidence of value, and of favorable location, but the capitalist should also be assured of its management here by persons of both intelligence and integrity. This point is as vital as the other and as difficult, more difficult indeed, to be secured. These

Foreign News.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer China, from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 12th of November arrived at Halifax on the 21st.

A supplement of the London *Gazette* publishes further Adams-Russell correspondence. Earl Russell repeats his argument that the British government has acted upon precedents which the United States have always observed, and supplies memoranda showing the steps taken to prevent and punish breaches of neutrality. He says that every representation of the American minister was considered immediately and referred, when necessary to the law officers, without delay.

The *Times* says, concerning the Alabama claims:—"It is quite impossible for the American government to abandon these claims, but quite possible for a government to yield nothing yet do nothing. We must be prepared to be told that the United State will abate no jot of these demands, and will reserve the right of enforcing them; but still, when the temper of the people is calmed, when commerce has had time to renew the links which bind the two nations together, when the memories of war fade into the past, there will be but little disposition to dwell upon the unfortunate but inevitable casualties."

The *Daily News* confidently dismisses the supposition that the Alabama claims can become a direct cause of war, but trusts that something will yet be done to bring the dispute to an early practical settlement, for it is one that can in no other way be disposed of. It says: "It would be an eternal disgrace if both Governments confess themselves unable to find any but a violent solution of their differences. But there is a state of nominal peace which has many of the disadvantages of war."

The arrival at Liverpool of the Confederate pirate steamer Shenandoah continues the topic of much remark. The liberation of the Captain and crew of the Shenandoah is said to have been unconditional, the British Government being of opinion that there was no legal grounds upon which they could be detained.

Capt. Waddell's letter to Earl Russell is published. It says that in obedience to orders he found himself in the Arctic and Okhotsk sea, far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce. In consequence of this awkward circumstance he was engaged in acts of war until the 28th of June, ignorant of the reverses suffered by the Confederates and the total annihilation of the government under whose orders he acted. He received the first intelligence on the 21 of August from the British barque Barraconta. He desisted immediately from further acts of war until he could communicate with a European port and learn it the intelligence was true, as it would not have been sensible for him to take the ship into an American port merely on the statement of a British Captain. He diligently sought for a precedent in the law writers for a guidance in the future control, management and final disposal of his vessel, but found none. Finding the authority questionable under which he acted, he immediately ceased cruising, and shaped his course for the Atlantic. He did not feel justified in destroying the vessel, but, on the contrary, thought the ship should revert to the American Government. He therefore sought Liverpool to learn the news, and, if without a government, to surrender the ship, with her guns, stores and apparal complete, to the British Government, for such disposition as it should deem proper.

On the 10th inst. the Shenandoah was surrendered to the American Consul, who took formal possession, and placed her under Capt Freeman and a crew of his own selection, to take her to New York.

The Commission for the trial of the Fenians would open on the 27th at Dublin.

The Fenians have applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information against the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, for publishing Archbishop Cullen's pastoral, its publication being likely to prejudice the Fenians at their approaching trial.

John Donovan, son of the late eminent Irish antiquarian, has been committed for trial, without bail, on a charge of treason. He had been giving lectures to Fenians on the use of the rifle.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, November 28, 1865.

(Corrected weekly by J. Meachar, J. Hedge & Co., C. H Milliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.)

Flour,	$11.00 to 17 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$24.00 to 28.00
Corn Meal,	1 20 to 1.25	Mutton, ℔ lb,	7 to 10
Rye Meal,	1 60 to 1 75	Lamb ℔ lb,	7 to 10
Wheat,	none	Turkeys ℔ lb,	17 to 20
Rye,	1.40 to 1 50	Chickens, ℔ lb,	18 to 20
Corn,	1.10 to 1.20	Lower Seed,	none
Barley,	80 to —	Herdsgrass,	none
Beans,	2.50 to 2.75	Red Top,	none
Oats,	60 to —	Hay, ℔ ton,	12.00 to 15.00
Potatoes,	60 to 65	Lime,	1.25 to 1.40
Dried Apples,	13 to 14	Fleece Wool,	50 to 55
Cooking Apples,	75 to 1 00	Pulled Wool,	55 to 60
Butter,	40 to 45	Sheep Skins	1.00 to 2 00
Cheese,	14 to 15	Hides,	8 to 8½
Eggs,	35 to 40	Calf Skins,	17 to 20
Lard,	30 to 32	Lamb Skins,	1.50 to 2 00
Veal,	8 to 10	Wood, hard,	7.00 to 8 00
Round Hog,	18 00 to 2 00	Wood, soft,	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1865.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week,	3176	7767	2 00
Last week,	3047	11383	1660

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual 12.00 @ 13.00 ℔ 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 10.00 @ 11.00 weight of hide, tallow, Third do. 9.00 @ 10.00 } and dressed beef

Extra good $13.00 @$13 50. Extra poor $8 00 @$9,00

Working Oxen—$180@300; *Steers*—$90@190

Milch Cows—$50 @ $75; extra, $80 @ 125; ordinary, $25 @ 35.

Sheep—5½ @ 6½c, or from $3,00 to $5,00 per head.

Hides—9 @ 9½c. *Calf Skins*—20c to 22c ℔ lb; or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—8@10c.

Pelts, sheep ant lambs in lots $1,50 to $1,75 each.

Shotes—Wholesale, — @ 13c ℔ lb.; retail, 15 @ 18

Fat hogs 13½@14c live.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Wells & McMasters, 11; Davis & Marshall, 45; A Mayfield, I A Richardson, 27; J Whitney, 14; C Frost, 4; Shaw & Hosmer, 30; D Aller, 16; Rice & Goodwin, 53; J E Ashforp, 23; S H Bretton, 33; R D Bilton, 8.

REMARKS—The quality of the cattle at market is similar to that of last week, and prices remained unchanged Owing to the storm out little business was done. The supply of cattle from Maine was not so large as that of last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

J. A Judkins, 800; Samuel Copp, 120; J M Ratcliff, 120.

This week, both buyer and seller complain that the market is against them—the buyers pay higher and the drovers sell lower. Probably, however, there is little change, although the number at market is some four thousand less than last week; but that little is undoubtedly in favor of the seller.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25, 1865

APPLES. Green ℔ bbl $6 00 @ 6 5,; Sliced, ℔ lb 18 @ 20.

BUTTER. Country ℔ lb 40@42, Choice Table 42@45, store 28@31.

BEANS Marrow ℔ bush $2 75@3 00, Pea $2 75@3 00, Blue Pod $1 75 @2 00.

CHEESE Vermont ℔ lb new 18@20c; Country 17@18

FISH. Cod large shore, ℔ quin, 8,00 @ 8 25, large Bank ℔ quin, 7,00 @ 7,25; small Bank ℔ quin, 4,75 @ 5,25; Pollock, ℔ quin, 5,25 @ 5,75; Haddock, ℔ quin, 2,50 @ 3,00; Hake, 3,75 @ 4,25; Herring, Shore, ℔ bbl. 7,25 @ 8,25; Scaled ℔ box, 55c @ 60; No 1 Herring ℔ box, 45 @ 50c; Mackerel ℔ bbl, — @ —; Shore No 1, 17,00 @ 18,00; Bay No 2 15 00 @ 16,00; Shore No 1, 22.50 @ 23,50; Shore No 2, 16 00 @ 16,50; Shore No 3, medium, 9,00 @ 10,00; Large 13,00 @ 13,00

GRAIN. Rye $1,30@1,35; oats 58 @ 63; South yellow corn, 1 03@1 05; barley 1 00@1 05; shorts, per ton $30@35

HAY day ℔ net ton, pressed $15 00@$16 00; loose $15 @$17 00.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 19 @ 20, Slaughter Hides,—29; Calf Skins, 18@20. Sheep Pelts, dry, 1,00@2 00.

PRODUCE. Potatoes, new, 55@75 ℔ bushel; Beef, ℔ quarter, 12@15c; Veal, 7@10; eggs, ℔ doz., 35@42; Turkeys, 20@22c; Chickens, 16@18c; Geese, 17 @ 20; Onions, 1,30 @ 1,50 per bush; Lamb, 9@11.—*Price Current*

NEW YORK MARKET.....Nov. 27.

FLOUR—Superfine State $7 90 @ 8,75; Round Hoop Ohio, 9,10@ 11 75; Western 7,90@8,85; Southern 9,25 @ 16,00; Canada 8,45 @ 12,00.

WHEAT—Chicago spring 1 67@1,80; amber Milwaukie, 1,82 @1,84; Milwaukie Club, 1,74@1,81; new amber State, 2,45@ 2,48; winter red western, 2,00@2 00.

CORN—Western mixed, 94@ 95½.

OATS—Canada 56 @ 58.

BOSTON MARKET.....Nov. 25.

FLOUR—Western Superfine at $8.00 @ 8 50; Common extra $9 00 @ 9,52; Medium do at $ 0 00 @ 11 00; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands at $11.50 @ 17.00.

CORN—Southern yellow 1,05@1 08 ℔ bush.

OATS—Northern and Canada 63@ 64 ℔ bush.

RYE—$1,30@ $— ℔ bush.

WOOL—57½@80 ℔ lb.

HAY—Sales Eastern at $21@22.

WARREN'S

COUGH BALSAM

Has been found by experience to be the

BEST REMEDY

for the various diseases of the Lungs and Throat, such as

DIPTHERIA,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, or Inflammation of the Lungs, and Whooping Cough.

In these Complaints this medicine has NO SUPERIOR, and while thus efficacious it is perfectly safe to administer to persons of all ages

The Cough Balsam possesses the two-fold advantage of being at once valuable as a curative and invaluable as a preventive of all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchia.

The world is challenged to produce a compound of equal efficacy and safety.

Prepared and sold by AMBROSE WARREN, Botanic Druggist, No. 1 Granite Block, East Market Square, Bangor, Me.

15w50*

$20. G. & S. S. CRYSTAL D. P. $20.

$1000 A year can be realized gilding and putting up the Crystal Door Plate Agents wanted. Stock, Tools, and Instructions cost $20. L. L. TODD & CO., 39 Nassau St., New York.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

6m39*

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

Presents to the Attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In most every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or ~~nty~~ minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle. 6m26

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER!

We ask the attention of the public to this long-tested and unrivalled FAMILY MEDICINE. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received THOUSANDS of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the side, Back and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it seldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, Swelled joints, and General Debility of the System.

It is also a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painters' Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Chilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpians, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.

See directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the Missionary and the Traveller,—on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it. 2w51

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION,

☞ Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of high complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them *without injuring the texture or color of the skin*, is certainly a desideratum Dr. B. C. Perry, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York, and for sale by all Druggists; price $2 per bottle. Call for

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. 6m48*

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

WITH B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, OR READY SOAP MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumer will find this the cheapest Potash in market B. T. BABBITT,

64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York. 1y44

☞ THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. To those not acquainted with the article it may seem rather strange, if not steep language, to assert of the famous *Family Dye Colors of Howe & Stevens*, that they are the *best and cheapest in the world*; but such is the case in point of fact, as can be demonstrated by the manufacturers. The significant circumstance that no others are used or can be sold where these are to be had, needs no comment. They are a saving of 50 per cent., will dye silk, woolen, cotton, feathers, bonnets, gloves and hundreds of other materials, will not injure the most fragile texture, and are ready for use in a few moments, and are fast, clear, and beautiful. 1w51

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y4

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y9

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them

Those who are suffering Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*The Troches*," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual. 1w51

THE BOWEN MICROSCOPE,

MAGNIFYING 500 TIMES, mailed any address for 50 CENTS. THREE FOR $1.00. Address

F. D. BOWEN, Box 220, *Boston, Mass.*

3m51

☞ BUY METAL-TIPPED SHOES for Children's every-day wear. One pair will outlast three pairs without them. Sold everywhere. 5m41

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY. Attention is directed to W. FORSYTH & Co.'s advertisement in another column. 3m47

Married.

In Augusta, Nov. 6th, by Rev. Alex. McKenzie, Frederick Peterson to Ruth E Perez.

In Vassalboro', Nov. 21, by Rev. D. P. Tompson, Van T. Gilbert to Hattie J. Mitchell.

In New Sharon, Nov. 19th, Edward F. Gordon to Matilda B. Nickerson of Mercer.

In Jay, Nov 18th, by Rev C Stone, Henry Grover of Lynn, Mass., to Hattie E Harrington of Jay.

In Searsmont, Nov 19th, by Rev. Wm. L. Brown, Llewellyn Lincoln to Ellen J. Mason.

In Vassalboro', Nov. 23th, by Rev. J. E. Mills, Charles R. Colman to Mary E. Gardner of Augusta; also by the same, Wm. W. Gilbert, to Elvira B. Colman

In Berlin, N. H., Oct. 30th, John Abbott of Bethel, to Mrs Susannah Farrington.

Died.

In Augusta, Nov. 24th, Annie R. Penney, aged 20 years.

In Palermo, Nov. 20th, of diphtheria, Milton, aged 10 years; 21st, Anmarah, aged 23 years; 23d, Eva, aged 12 years, Ellen Maria, aged 17 years; 26th, John, aged 20 years, children of Joshua and Sophia M. Goodwin.

In Sidney, Oct. 30th, of typhoid fever, Sophia C, eldest daughter of Silas E. and Eliza A. Hoxie, aged 26 years 10 mos. and six days.

In Portland, Nov. 21st, of typhoid fever, Lizzie D. daughter of J. V. and Augusta A. Bradley, aged 10 years.

In Fayette, Nov 21st, Lewis C Gordon, aged 23 years.

In Unity, of typhoid fever, Nov. 7th, Ophelia P., aged 16 years, 9th, John Fred, aged 11 years, children of John W. and Relief G. Sayward

In China, Nov 16th, Ellen M. Goddard, daughter of Joseph and Debora Goddard, aged 24.

In Orland, 17th inst., Joseph W. son of James Fuller, of Hartland, aged 18 years.

In Columbia, Cal., Oct. 18th, David S. Turner, formerly of Augusta, aged 36 years

In Palmyra, Nov 8th, Freddie B., son of B. F. and Elizzie Spaulding, aged 1 year and 3 months.

EDWARD FENNO,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

In the North Store of the new Wooden Block,

Opposite the Foot of Oak Street,

Has for sale a good assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS,

ALBUMS, SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES, STEEL PENS, LETTER, CAP and NOTE PAPER, OFFICIAL and LETTER ENVELOPES, LEAD PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, BLANK BOOKS, INK, MUCILAGE, VISITING CARDS, MAINE FARMERS' ALMANAC, THOMAS' ALMANAC, FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR 1866.

A good assortment of DIARIES for 1866, INKSTANDS etc. Any books or other articles not in store will be ordered promptly and furnished fairly.

November, 1865. 51tf

CLOTHING!

REMOVAL.

The subscriber can be found at the

New Store, Foot of Oak Street,

and has just received a large and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

From Boston and New York, all purchased for cash, and will be sold lower than any other place in the city.

S. CALDWELL, Water St., foot of Oak.

Nov. 27, 1865. 51

WENDENBURG'S

COUGH CANDY,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Four Doors South of Market Square,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Nov. 28, 1865. 51

THE CONGREGATIONALIST:

A Religious Newspaper for the Family.

ENLARGED!

The *Congregationalist* has been enlarged to eight columns per page, is now printed upon new and open type, easily read. Hereafter more time, thought, work and money will be expended upon all its departments. It will receive new editorial vigor, and its selections will be made with greater care. Items of interest in the departments of literature and the news of the churches in other lands will receive more attention and take a regular place in its issues, and a careful summary of missionary intelligence will be published on the Friday preceding the Monthly Concert. In each issue we shall furnish a careful summary of the news of the week, from an able pen, occupying from one to two columns, and arranged under different heads, constituting at once a valuable and attractive feature of the paper. Those who have no daily paper, or who have no time to read the details of news, can obtain from this summary an intelligent view of the progress of events. We shall also endeavor to make our poetical and juvenile departments increasingly valuable. In the general department of religious intelligence it is sufficient to say that the paper will sustain the pre-eminence it has already attained In short, we design to make the *Congregationalist* as much more valuable to our denomination and to all than it has been, as the most liberal outlay in every department, guided by our best efforts, shall be able to make it. Among our special contributors are the following:

Rev. John Todd, D. D.

Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.

Rev. A. H. Quint.

"Spectator," (*Washington Correspondent*)

Rev. W. L. Gage. (*Foreign Cor., "Torc."*)

We also have a large number of occasional contributors, such as Miss A. C. Johnson, who furnishes exceedingly interesting letters from Paris; "Western," our Chicago correspondent; "Carleton," (Mr. C. C. Coffin;) Prof. W. D. Gunning; Dr. Worthington Hooker of New Haven; Hon. Amasa Walker of North Brookfield; Mrs. P. H Phelps; Mrs. E N. Horton; "Jenny Bradford;" Frances Lee, and numerous others, some of whose names we are not at liberty to use.

No Premiums.

Our contributors are PAID, and hence we are able to secure and have constantly in hand a large and valuable variety of matter. This involves a heavy outlay, but we prefer thus to expend our money in enriching our columns rather than to offer premiums for new subscribers, as many papers are doing; and we wish it understood, that though new subscribers cannot obtain the *Congregationalist* at a reduced rate, and will not be hired to take it by the offer of some "*splendid present*" they will obtain whenever they do subscribe for it, a paper that is "*worth their money*," and one that is seldom dropped when once introduced into the family. Specimen numbers sent without charge.

PRICE $2.50 PER YEAR.

GALEN JAMES & CO., Publishers,

3w51 15 Cornhill, Boston.

[☞LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.]

SECOND AND BEST

GIFT ENTERPRISE

OF THE SEASON.

Tickets, 13,255. . . . . Prizes, 1,179.

TICKETS $1.00.

Package containing 11 Tickets $10.

To be distributed at Augusta, January 1, 1866.

1 House, pleasantly situated on Sewall Street, in Augusta; is in good repair; has a lot containing about 13,210 square feet of land; will be conveyed by warranty deed,	$2,600 00
1 new 7-octave rosewood case, carved legs, Chickering Piano,	650 00
1 Horse, six years old, sound and kind, excellent under the saddle or in the carriage; can trot a mile within three minutes,	500 00
1 splendid 7-octave rosewood case Piano-forte, new,	450 00
1 elegant French Chamber Set,	85 00
2 splendid Gold Watches, $150 each,	300 00
1 splendid Silver Tea Set,	65 00
1 splendid 7-octave rosewood case Piano-forte, new,	450 00
25 octave Portable Melodeons, $110 each,	2250 00
25 splendid Photograph Albums, $10 each,	250 00
1 elegant French Chamber Set,	85 00
10 silver Watches, $20 each,	200 00
200 splendid Gold Pens and fancy Ivory Holders, $3 each,	600 00
1 5-octave rosewood piano case Melodeon,	150 00
1 Woolen Carpet, fine figure, 24 yards,	75 00
50 splendid Silver-plated Card Baskets, $5 each,	250 00
1 elegant Chamber Set,	85 00
75 splendid Photograph Albums, $10 each,	750 00
1 5-octave portable Melodeon, new,	110 00
200 splendid Vases, $3 each,	600 00
25 Silver-plated Breakfast Castors, $10 each,	250 00
1 elegant Chamber Set,	85 00
50 splendid Silver-plated Card Baskets, $5 each,	250 00
200 splendid Watch Safes, $2 each,	400 00
1 elegant Open Buggy, Portland manufacture, new,	275 00
2 splendid Silver-plated Harnesses, $50 each,	100 00
200 genuine Steel Engravings, $2 each,	400 00
1 5-octave Portable Melodeon, new,	110 00
100 real Turkey Morocco Portmonnais, $3 each,	300 00
1 elegant Sofa,	65 00
1 elegant marble top Centre Table,	35 00
1 elegant marble top Hat Tree,	40 00
1 large Rocking Chair, black Walnut,	30 00
6 hair cloth mahogany Parlor Chairs, 1 prize,	50 00
1 elegant oval Looking Glass, black walnut,	30 00
1 large Whatnot,	15 00
1 citizen Riding Saddle,	20 00
1 citizen Riding Bridle,	15 00
1 splendid Saddle Blanket,	20 00
1 5-octave rosewood piano case Melodeon,	150 00
1 splendid Silver Tea set,	65 00
1 Horse, perfectly sound and well broken,	225 00
8 splendid Gold Watches, $150 each,	1,200 00
1 Open Buggy Wagon, good condition,	200 00
1 splendid 7-octave rosewood case Piano-forte, new,	450 00
1,179 Prizes.	Tickets, 13,255

☞ All the articles herein described are new and of the best quality. Agents wanted immediately in every town in the State. All applications for agency must be accompanied by at least two good references. Tickets sent to any address on receipt of price. Plan of drawing to be determined by the ticket holders who shall assemble at the place of drawing on the day above mentioned.

All orders, or letters addressed to G. W BROWN or J. T. PATTERSON, Augusta, will receive prompt attention. 51tf

SALE OF A

PLEDGED STOCK

OF

RICH AND VALUABLE GOODS,

Which are offered for sale at ONE DOLLAR for each Article!

This stock consists of a great variety of articles, as follows:

2 Piano Fortes.

300 Gold, Silver, and other Watches, varying in price from $5 to $100.

1000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, comprising Lava, Mosaic, Jet, Chased and other styles.

500 Gold Plated Lockets.

1000 Gold Plated Ladies' Long Guard Chains.

1000 Gold Plated Vest Chains, a variety of styles.

500 Gold Plated Bead Neck Chains.

1000 sets Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons.

500 Gold Thimbles.

1000 Gold Plated Pencil Cases.

1000 Ladies' and Gents Gold Rings.

500 Pocket Knives.

300 sets Knives and Forks.

100 dozen Linen Table Covers.

500 Bracelet Hawls.

500 Plaid shawls

1000 Dress Patterns.

750 Photograph Albums.

500 Fancy Scarfs.

5000 Linen Handkerchiefs.

500 Lace and Muslin Collars.

1000 pairs Ladies Shoes

A variety of BRITANNIA PLATED WARE, consisting of Castors, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, Cups, Spring Call Bells, Butter Knives, Goblets Table and Dessert Forks, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, &c., &c. Together with a great variety of other articles, too numerous to specify.

All the above goods are for sale at ONE DOLLAR each.—Each article to be delivered in rotation, as entered in books of the Proprietor

Persons sending by mail 25 cents, will be informed by certificate in advance, what article they will be entitled to receiving-giving a description of the same. It will then be optional with them to send $1 00 and get the article, or if they do not prize the article described, we will refund the money. The goods will be retained for four weeks, if required, subject to their decision.

Terms to Clubs or Agents.

A certified list of 12 Articles, as entered on our books, will be sent for $1 50.

A certified list of 25 Articles, as entered on our books, will be sent for $2 50.

A certified list of 50 Articles, as entered on our books, will be sent for $5 00.

A certified list of 100 Articles, as entered on our books, will be sent for $10 00.

Persons sending for a list of articles in rotation, can have the privilege of selecting what articles may be wanted from the list, and upon sending to our address one dollar for each article selected, will be forwarded the same.

On any article sent by express, the charges for freight can be paid on delivery. When goods are ordered to be sent by express, please be particular to designate by what express.

R. SIBLEY, 21 Green St., BOSTON, MASS.

Nov. 3, 1865. 3w51*

MONMOUTH MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The members of MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the Town House in Monmouth, County of Kennebec, on *Wednesday, the twentieth day of December* next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following business, to wit:

1st, To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

2d, To choose a Board of Directors for the year ensuing.

3d, To see what alterations, if any, the Company will make in their By-Laws.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES G. BLOSSOM, Sec'y.

Monmouth, Nov. 25, 1865. 3w51

GOVERNMENT HORSES FOR SALE.

ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., Augusta, Me., Nov 21st, 1865

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Government Stables in Augusta, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

FIVE (5) SERVICEABLE HORSES,

The property of the United States. Terms cash in Government Funds Per order Quartermaster General,

2w51 THOS. G. WHYTAL, Capt. A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Readfield and vicinity to his well selected stock of

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

for Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' wear. Also that he keeps constantly on hand the justly celebrated

Berry and Parlin Thick Boots.

All of which he is prepared to sell at prices that defy competition Call and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

3w51* B T RICHARDS, Jr.

SOMETHING NEW AND WONDERFUL.

All persons using HAIR RESTORER should send for a receipt for making DR. DEMOIN'S HAIR RESTORER, which has been used extensively in all the most fastidious circles of London and Paris, and has been pronounced by them to be the Excelsior Hair Regenerator and Restorer. Having traveled for the past ten years in various parts of Europe and thoroughly tested the merits of this Wonderful Remedy, felt on returning to my native land that all who are obliged to resort to artificial means for restoring and preserving the hair should possess this safe and sure receipt. All wishing a receipt of this Hair Restorer can get it by enclosing FIVE DOLLARS to

3w51* A. M. TUBBS, Box 670, Portland, Me.

WANTED.

A steady and intelligent man to learn the duties of a prison officer A suitable man can have a pleasant situation for the winter, and may acquire such knowledge and experience as will enable him to command a large salary. The best of references will be required. Apply at the Augusta Jail Office.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1865. G. P. HATCH, Deputy Jailer. 51tf

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

Is a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) diseases transmitted from Parent to Child.

PARALYSIS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion, Weight at Stomach, Flatulence, Liver Complaint, Want of Appetite, Bad Breath, Constipation, Biliousness.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (hereditary and acquired,) filling life with with untold misery, is, by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS,] LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, GOUT, TIC DOLEREAUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly allevi ated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or forty years' standing, have been cured by us.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

Purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains, which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums, and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

For all Forms of Ulcerative Diseases,

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases Nature and Science have made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING.

WILLIAM H. CREGG, M. D.,

Sole Proprietor, New York.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS,

46 Cliff Street, New York.

Sold Wholesale by

GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston Mass. 6m51

NOTICE.

The Subscriber will sell the following described Real Estate, situated at CHINA VILLAGE, in the County of Kennebec and being the homestead and other real estate formerly occupied by the late Dr. ALEX. HATCH:

One Large Two-Story House, with Sheds, Stable, and other suitable outbuildings. The lot contains about two acres of most excellent land, and is situated in the best part of the Village.—This is a capital situation for a good Physician, or is a very desirable residence for any one who wishes to live in one of the pleasantest villages in Maine

One Large Three-Story Building, situated in the business part of the Village, and used for Stores, Offices, and Masonic Hall.—This is a fine situation for a merchant, and there is no better place for trade in the State.

About 18 acres of first-rate land situated in the northerly part of the Village, and suitable for all farming purposes.

About 8 acres of good land, situated in the easterly part of the Village. ☞All of the above property will be sold at a low price, and a long credit may be had for a large part of the purchase money. Address by mail or otherwise,

Augusta, Nov. 6, 1865. JOHN HATCH, Augusta, Maine. 51tf

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer my farm for sale, situated in RIPLEY five miles from Dexter Village, four miles from Cambridge, two and a half from Ripley Mills.

Said farm contains about two hundred acres of rich, mellow soil, and is under a good state of cultivation; cuts this year about sixty tons of superior quality of hay. Said farm has a good house with L, wood shed, a large barn, and other buildings suitable for said farm; also has two wells of never failing water, one in the house and one in the barn The pasture has a never failing spring. The pasture affords a plenty of feed for forty head of ordinary stock, besides a sheep pasture that will pasture about one hundred sheep. Said farm has an orchard of about one hundred and thirty trees, about one-half grafted with choice fruits. Said farm has an abundance of wood and timber. Any one who wishes to purchase a good farm will do well to call and examine for themselves. Said farm is in a good neighborhood and close to good school, churches, &c. I will s

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

THE PEACE AUTUMN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Thank God for rest where none molest,
And none can make afraid,—
For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest,
Beneath the homestead shade!

Bring pike and gun, the sword's red scourge,
The negro's broken chain,
And beat them at the blacksmith's forge
To ploughshares for our plains.

Alike henceforth our vales of snow,
And vales where cotton flowers;
All streams that flow, all winds that blow,
Are Freedom's motive-powers.

Henceforth to Labor's chivalry
Be knightly honors paid;
For nobler than the sword's shall be
The sickle's accolade.

Build up an altar to the Lord,
O grateful hearts of ours!
And shape it of the greenest sward
That ever drank the showers.

Lay all the blooms of gardens there,
And all the orchard fruits;
Bring golden grain from sun and air,
From earth her goodly roots.

There let our banners droop and flow,
The stars uprise and fall;
Our roll of martyr's, sad and slow,
Let sighing breezes call.

Their names let hands of horn and tan
And rough-shed feet applaud,
Who died to make the slave a man,
And link with toil reward.

There let the common heart keep tune
To such an anthem sung
As never swelled a poet's rhyme,
Or thrilled on singer's tongue.

Song of our burden and relief,
Of peace and long annoy;
The passion of our mighty grief,
And our exceeding joy!

A song of praise to Him who filled
The harvests sown in tears,
And gave each field a double yield
To feed our battle years!

A song of faith that trusts the end
To match the good begun,
Nor doubts the power of Love to blend
The hearts of men as one.

Our Story-Teller.

THE BOW-WINDOW.

An English Tale.

There is something so English, so redolent of home, of flowers in large antique stands, about a bow-window, that we are always pleased when we catch a glimpse of one, even if it be when but forming the front of an inn. It gives a picturesque look, too, to a home that is quite refreshing to gaze on, and when journeying in foreign lands, fond recollections of dear England come flooding o'er us, if we happen, in some out-of-the-way village, on such a memory of the land when we came. I have not, from absence from my country, seen such a thing for some few years; but there is one fresh in my memory, with its green short. Venetian blinds, its large chintz curtains, its comfortable view up and down the terrace where we lived, to say nothing of its associations in connection with my childhood. But it is not of this bow-window that I would speak, it is of one connected with the fortune of my friend Maria Walker, and which had considerable influence on her happiness.

Maria Walker was usually allowed to be the beauty of one of the small towns round London in the direction of Greenwich, of which ancient place she was a native. Her father had originally practiced as a physician in that place, but circumstances had caused his removal to another locality, which promised more profitable returns. The house they occupied was an ancient red brick mansion, in the centre of the town, with a large bow-window always celebrated for its geraniums, myrtles, that were admiration of the neighborhood. Not that Thomas Walker, Esq, had any horticultural tastes—on the contrary he was very severe on our sex for devoting their minds to such trifles as music, flowers, and fancy work; but then blue eyed Maria Walker differed from him in opinions, and plainly told him so—saucy, pere girl, as even I thought her, though several years my senior. Not that she neglected any more serious duties for those lighter amusements; the poor parents of her father ever found in her a friend. Mr. Walker strongly objected to giving anything away; it was a bad example, he said, and people never valued what they got for nothing; but many was the box of pills and vial of medicine which Maria smuggled under her father's nose, to poor people who could not afford to pay; of course he know nothing about it, good easy man, though it would have puzzled a philosopher to have told how the girl could have prepared them. She was an active member, too, of a charitable coal club, made flannel for the poor, and even distributed tracts upon occasions. When this was done, then she would turn to her pleasures, which were her little world. She was twenty, and I was not sixteen at the time of which I speak, but yet we were the best friends in the world. I used to go and sit in the bow-window, while she would play the piano for hours together, I had some fancy work on my lap; but my chief amusement was to watch the passers-by. I don't think I am changed by half-a-dozen more years of experience, for I still like a lively street, and dislike nothing more than a look out upon a square French court in the great city of Paris, where houses are more like prisons than pleasant residences. But to return to my bow-window.

In front of the house of the Walkers had been a few years before an open space, but which now, thanks to the rapid march of improvement, was being changed into a row of very good houses. There were a dozen of them, and they were dignified with the name Beauchamp Terrace. They were about the time I speak of, all to let; the last finishing touch had been put to them, the railing had been painted, the rubbish all removed, and they wanted nothing, save furniture and human beings, to make them assume a civilized and respectable appearance. I called one morning on Miss Maria Walker; her father was out, she had been playing the piano till she was tired, so we sat down in the bow-window and talked.

"So the houses are letting?" said I, who took an interest in the terrace which I had seen grow under my eye.

"Two are to let," replied she, "and both to private families; papa is pleased, he looks upon these twelve houses as twelve new patients."

"But," said I, laughing, "have you not read the advertisement: healthy and airy situations, rising neighborhood, and yet only one medical man."

"Oh! yes," smiled Maria, "but sickness, I am sorry to say, is very apt to run about at some time or other, even in airy situation."

"But, Maria, you are mistaken, there are three houses let," said I suddenly, "the bill is taken down opposite, it has been let since yesterday."

"Oh, yes, I recollect a very nice young man driving up there yesterday, and looking over the house for an hour; I suppose he has taken it."

"A nice young man," said I, "that is very interesting—I suppose a young couple just married."

"Very likely," replied Maria Walker, laughing, but whether at the fact of making up my mind to its being an interesting case of matrimony, or what else I know not.

It was a week before I saw Maria again and when I did, she caught me by the hand, drew me rapidly to the window, and with a semi-tragic expression, pointed to the house over the way. I looked. What was my astonishment when, on the door in large letters, I read these words:—"Mr. Edward Radstock, M. D."

"A rival," cried I, clapping my hands, thoughtless girl that I was; "another feud of Montague and Capulet. Maria, could not a Romeo and Juliet be found to terminate it?"

"Don't laugh," replied Maria, gravely; "papa is quite ill with vexation; imagine in a small town like this, two doctors! it's all the fault of that advertisement. Some scheming young man has seen it, and finding no hope of practice elsewhere, has come here. I suppose that he is as poor as a rat."

At this instant the sound of horses' footsteps was heard, and then three vans of furniture appeared in sight. They were coming our way. We looked anxiously to see before which house they stopped. I must confess that what Maria said interested me in the young doctor, and I really hoped this was all for him. Maria said nothing, but, with a frown on her brow, she waited the progress of events. As I expected, the vans stopped before the young doctor's house and in a few minutes the men began to unload. My friend turned pale as she saw that the vehicles were full of elegant furniture.

"The wretch has got a young wife, too," she exclaimed, as a piano and harp came to view, and then she added, "this will never do; they must be put down at once; they are strangers in the neighborhood, we are well known. Sit down at that desk my dear girl, and help me to make out a list of all the persons we can invite to a ball and an evening party. I look upon them as impertinent interlopers, and they must be crushed."

I laughingly acquiesced, and, aided by her, soon wrote out a list of invitations to be given.

"Now," said Miss Walker, after a few moments hesitation, "one name more must be invited." "What name is that?"

"Mr. and Mrs. Radstock," replied Maria, triumphantly, while I could scarcely speak from astonishment.

The rest of my narative I collected from the lips of my friend, a little more than a year later

The ball took place to the admiration of all C——. It was a splendid affair; a select band came down from London, in which two foreigners, with dreadfully uneuphonic names played upon two unknown instruments, and deafened nearly every sensitive person in the room, and would have driven everybody away had they not been removed to the drawing-room balcony; then there was a noble Italian, reduced to a tenor singer, who astonished the company, equally by the extraordinary number of strange songs that he sung and the number of ices and jellies which he ate; then there was one or two literary men, who wrote anonymously, but might have been celebrated only they scorned to put their names forward among the common herd already known to the public; who thought Alfred Tennyson infinitely superior to Shakespeare, and by the air with which he read a poem, seemed to insinuate that he himself was greater than either; and there was a funny gentleman, who could imitate Henry Russell, John Parry, Buckstone, who gave a negro recitation, which might have been Chinese poetry for all the company understood of it. In fact it was the greatest affair of the kind which C— had scen for many a long day. Mr. and Mrs. Radstock came, and were received with cold politeness by both father and daughter. The young man was good looking, with an intelligent eye, a pleasing address, and none of that pertness of manner which usually belongs to those who have just thrown off the medical student to become the doctor. Miss Radstock, his sister, who kept house for him, until he found a wife, was a charmine girl of about twenty. She smiled at the manner of both Mr. and Miss Walker, but said nothing. Young Radstock's only revenge for the lady of the house's coldness and stateliness of tone was asking her to dance at the first opportunity, which certainly was vexatious, for his tone was so pleasing, his manner so courteous that my friend Maria could not but feel pleased, when she wanted to be irate, distant, and haughty.

They danced together several times, and to the astonishment of many friends of the young lady, of myself in particular, they went down to supper the best friends in the world, laughing and looking like old acquaintances.

Next day, however, she resumed her original coldness of manner when the brother and sister called to pay their respects. She was simply polite, and no more, and after two or three words they retired, Emily Radstock becoming as still and formal as her new acquaintance. From that day Maria became very miserable. She was not avaricious, and did not fear her father losing his practice from pecuniary motives, but it was pride that influenced her. Her father had for some years monopolized the parish, as his predecessor had for forty years before him; and now behold a young unfleged physician setting up exactly opposite, and threatening to divide in time the business of the town, was dreadful. The physician of the town sounded better, too, than one of the doctors, and altogether it was a most unpleasant affair.

Maria's place was now always at the bow window. She had no amusement but to watch the opposite house, to see if patients came, or if Edward Radstock made any attempt to call about and introduce himself. But for some time she had the satisfaction of remarking that not a soul called at the house, save the butcher, the baker, and other contributors to the interior comfort of man, and Maria began to feel the hope that Edward Radstock would totally fail in his endeavors to introduce himself. She remarked, however, that the young man took it very quietly; he sat by his sister's side while she played the piano, or with a book and a cigar at the open window, or took Emily a drive in his gig; always when remarking Maria at the window, bowing with provoking courtesy, nothing daunted by her coldness of manner, or her presence of not noticing his politeness.

One day Mr. Walker was out, he had been called to a distance to see a patient, who was very seriously ill, when Maria sat at the bow window looking up street. Suddenly she saw a boy running down on their side of the way; she knew him by his bright buttons, light jacket and gold lace. It was the page of the Perkinses, a family with a host of little children, who from constant colds, indigestions, and fits of illness, caused by too great a liking for the pleasures of the table, which a fond mother had not the heart to restrain, were continually on Mr. Walker's book.

The boy rang violently at the bell, and Maria opened the parlor door and listened.

"Is Mr. Walker at home?" said the boy, scarcely able to speak for want of breath.

"No," replied the maid who had opened the door.

"He will be at home directly," said Maria advancing.

"Oh! but Missus can't wait; there's little Peter been and swallowed a marble, and the baby's took with fits."

And away rushed the boy across the road to the hated rival's house.

Maria retreated into her room and sank down upon the sofa. The enemy had gained an entrance into the camp it was quite clear. In a moment more she arose just in time to see Edward Radstock hurrying down the street beside the little page, without waiting to order his gig. This was a severe blow to the doctor's daughter. The Perkinses were a leading family in the town, and one to whom her father was called almost daily. They had a large circle of acquaintances; and if young Radstock became their medical adviser, others would surely follow. In about an hour, the young man returned, and joined his sister in the drawing room, as if nothing had happened. This was more provoking than his success. If he had assumed an air of bustle and importance, and had hurried up to inform his sister, with an air of joy and triumph, of what had passed, she might have been tempted to pity him; but he did everything in such a quiet, gentlemanly way, that she felt considerable alarm for the future.

Maria was in the habit of spending most of her evenings from home, father being generally out, and that large house, in consequence lonely. The town of C—— was famous for its tea and whist parties; and though Maria was not of an age to play whist, except to please others, she sometimes condescended to do so. One evening she was invited to the house of a Mrs. Brunton, who announced her intention of receiving company each Thursday. She went and found the circle very pleasant and agreeable, but, horror of horrors, there was Mr. Edward Radstock and his sister Emily; and worse than that, when a lady present volunteered to play a quadrille, and the ladies accepted eagerly, up he came of all others, to invite her to dance! Mrs. Brunton the instant before had asked her to play at whist to oblige three regular players, who could not find a fourth.

"I am afraid," she said quietly, but in rather distant tones, "I am engaged"—the young man looked surprised, even hurt, for no gentleman had spoken to her since she had entered the room—"to make a fourth at a whist table; but—"

"Oh go and dance, Miss Walker, exclaimed Mrs. Brunton, "I did not know dancing was to begin, when I asked you to make up the rubber."

Maria offered her hand to the young man, and walked away to the dancing room. Despite herself, that evening she was very much pleased with him. He was very well informed, had traveled, was full of taste and feeling, and conversed with animation and originality. He sought every opportunity of addressing her, and found these opportunities without much difficulty. For several Thursdays the same thing occurred. The young man began to find a little practice. He was popular wherever he went; and when he was called in was quite sure of keeping up the connection He was asked out to the principal parties in town; and had Mr. Walker not been very much liked, would have proved a very serious rival.

One morning the father and daughter were at breakfast. Maria, who began to like her bow-window better than ever, sat near it to scent the fragrance of her flowers. When the young doctor came out, she always now returned his bow, and a young lady opposite declared in confidence to her dress maker, that she had even kissed her hand to him once. However this may be, Maria sat at the bow-window pouring out tea for her father in a very abstracted mood. Mr. Walker had been called out at an early hour, and returned late. He was not in the best of humors, having waited for hours beyond his time for his tea.

"I shall die in the workhouse," said he, as he buttered his toast with an irritability of manner quite alarming. "This Radstock is getting all the practice. I heard of two new patients yesterday."

"Oh, papa," replied Maria, gently, "I don't think he has got a dozen altogether."

"A dozen, but that's a dozen lost to me, miss. It's a proof that people think me old—worn out—useless."

"Nonsense, papa; C—— is increasing in population every day, and for every one he gets, you get two."

"My dear," repled Mr. Walker, with considerable animation, "I think you are beginning to side with my rival."

A loud knocking came this instant to the door, and the man servant immediately afterwards announced "Dr. Radstock."

Mr. Walker had no time to make any remark, ere the young man entered the room, bowing most politely to the old gentlemen and his daughter; both looked confused, and the father much surprised. He was in elegant morning costume, and looked both handsome and happy—the old doctor thought triumphant.

"Pardon me," said he, "for disturbing you at this early hour; but your numerous calls take you so much out that one must take you when one can find you. My errand will doubtless surprise you, but I am frank and open. My object in visiting you is to obtain permission to pay my addresses to your daughter."

"To do what sir?" thundered the old doctor, in a towering passion. "Are you not satisfied in trying to take from me my practice, but you must ask me for my child? I tell you, sir, nothing on earth would make me consent to your marriage with my daughter."

"But sir," said Edward Radstock, turning to Maria, "I have your daughter's permission to make this request. I told her of my intentions last night, and she authorized me to say that she approved of them."

"Maria!" exclaimed the father, almost choking with rage, "is this true?"

"My dear papa, I am in no hurry to get married; but it I did, I must say that I should never think of marrying any one but Edward Radstock. I will not get married against your will, but I will never marry any one else; nothing will make me."

"Ungrateful girl," muttered Mr. Walker, and the next minute he sank back in his chair in a fit of apoplexy.

"Open the window, raise the blinds," said the young man, preparing with promtitude and earnestness to make the necessary remedies. "Be not alarmed, it is not a dangerous attack.

Maria quietly obeyed her lover, quite aware of the necessity of self-possession and presence of mind in a case like the present. In half an hour Mr. Walker was lying in a large, airy bed room, and the young man had left at the request of Maria, to attend a patient of her father's. It was late at night, before Edward was able to take a moment's rest. With his own patients and those of his rival, he was overwhelmed with business. But at eleven o'clock he approached the bed-side of the father of Maria, who with her dear Emily by her sat watching.

"He sleeps soundly," said Maria in a low tone as Edward entered.

"Yes, and is doing well," replied Radstock. "I answer for his being up and stirring to-morrow, if he desires it."

"But it will be better for him to rest a few days." said Maria.

"But, my dear Miss Walker," continued the young doctor, "what will his patients do?"

"You can attend to them as you have done today," replied Maria.

"My dear Miss Walker, you, who know me, could trust me with your father's patients: you know that, when he was able to go about, I would hand them all back to him without hesitation. But you must be aware that for your father to discover me attending to his patients would retard his recovery. If I do as you ask me, I must retire from C—— immediately on his convalescence."

"No, sir," said Dr. Walker in a faint voice. "I shall not be about for a month; after making me take to my bed the least you might do is to attend to my patients."

"If you wish it, sir—"

"I insist upon it, and to prevent any opposition, you can say we are agoing into partnership."

"My dear sir," exclaimed the young man, "you overwhelm me."

"Dear papa," said Maria.

"Yes, dear papa!" muttered old Walker "Pretty girl you are. Give a party to crush the interloper; faint when he gets the first patient; watch him from your bow-window like as a cat watches a mouse; and then marry him."

"But my dear papa, is not this the surest way to destroy the opposition?" said happy Maria.

"Yes; because we cannot crush him, we take him as a partner," grumbled old Walker; "never heard of such a thing. Nice thing it is to have children who take part with your enemies."

Nobody made any reply; and after little more faint attempts at fault finding, the old doctor fell asleep.

About six months later, after a journey to Scotland, which made me lose sight of Maria, I drove up the streets of C——, and eager to see the dear girl, never stopped until I was in her arms.

"How you have grown," said she, with a sweet and happy smile.

"Grown indeed! Do you take me for a child?" cried I, laughing And you, how well and pleased you look! Always at the bow-window, too. I saw you as I came up."

"I am very seldom there now," she said with a strange smile.

"Why?"

"Because I live over the way," she said still smiling.

"Over the way?" said I.

"Yes, my dear girl Alas! for the mutability of human things, Maria Walker is now Mrs. Radstock."

I could not help it. I laughed hartily. I was very glad. I had been interested in the young man, and the *denouement* was delightful.

The firm of Walker and Radstock prospered remarkably without rivalry, despite a great increase in the neighborhood; but the experience of the old man, and the perseverance of the young man, frightened away all opposition. They proved satisfactorily that union is strength. Young Radstock was a very good husband. He told me privately that he had fallen in love with her the very first day he saw her; and every time I hear from them, I am told of a fresh accession to the number of faces that stare across for grand-papa, who generally, when about to pay them a visit, shows himself first at the bow-window.

WEATHER AND WEALTH.

"What has the weather to do with business?" was the reply of a cherry-faced and successful business man, to the inquiry: "Are you out such a day as this?" Such an hour of sleet and storm and angry howling winds is seldom seen in these latitudes. It was approaching three o'clock, and the bank account had to be made right, or financial ruin would have been the result. Suppose the storm had been ten times more tempestuous, the wind ten times more boisterous, the cold twenty degrees below zero, the City Hall clock would have struck three just as soon, and the bank notary would not have delayed one second later to have written the fatal word, "protested;" for business knows no law but that of promptitude; it knows no excuse; death even is no apology for the failure to meet a bank engagement. He who will succeed in making a fortune in a large city, must meet his engagements in all weathers.

It is precisely so in relation to health and disease. Moderate, daily exercise in the open air, with a cheerful spirit and an encouraging remuneration, is worth a thousand times more than all the remedies in the *materia medica* for the removal of ordinary ailments, when conjoined with temperance and cleanliness. But the same principle must be applied as in the successful prosecution of business. The exercise must be performed regardless to the weather. Not that exercise in bad weather is especially promotive to health; it is not as favorable to that end as good weather. But if exercise is needed at all, it is not the less necessary because it is raining, or very cold, or unendurably hot. If a man is hungry, he is not the less hungry because he can get nothing to eat. The necessity for exercise as a means of health is abiding; what makes the rule imperative, "Go out in all weathers," is, that we eat in all weathers; and if we exercise only when the weather is perfectly suitable half the time would be lost in our changing climate. But the very energy and moral courage which enables a man to take out-door exercise, regardless of the weather, is of itself a potent means for the cure even of serious diseases.

The man who offers bad weather as an excuse for not going and paying a debt, will never succeed in business; nor will he get well, who for that reason, fails to take his daily exercise, when it is an indispensable means of cure. It is precisly the same in religion; he who is swift to offer bad weather as an excuse for being absent from the worship of the great congregation on the Sabbath day, or from other properly appointed "means of grace," never did make an efficient church member, will have nothing "added" in his napkin at the great accounting day! It is the man who is faithful to his duty, always "regardless of the weather," or anything else, who will hear the glad greeting from the Heavenly Judge, "Well done!"—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

☞ When James T. Brady first opened a lawyer's office in New York, he took a basement room which had been previously occupied by a cobbler He was somewhat anoyed by the previous occupants's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The Cobbler's gone, I see," he said. "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady. "And what do ye sell?" he asked looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Bradly. "Begerra," said the Irishman, "ye must be doing mighty fine business—ye havan't got but one left."

THE CHILD'S ETIQUETTE IN TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The following hints on Education, Etiquette, and Morals, from the pen of George Francis Train are worth publishing;

[Obey these and you shall have five dollars every Fourth of July, which you may give to the poor.]

I. Always say Yes, sir. No, sir. Yes, Papa. No, Papa. Thank you. No, thank you. Good night. Good morning. Never say How, or Which, for What. Use no slang terms. Remember good spelling, reading, writing, and grammar is the base of all true education.

II Clean faces, clean clothes, clean shoes and clean finger nails indicate good breeding. Never leave your clothes about the room. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place.

III. Rap before entering a room, and never leave it with your back to the company. Never enter a private room or public place with your cap on.

IV. Always offer your seat to a lady or old gentleman. Let your companions enter the carriage or room first.

V. At table eat with your fork; sit up straight; never use your toothpic (although Europeans do,) and when leaving asked to be excused.

VI. Never put your feet on cushions, chairs or table.

VII. Never overlook any one when reading or writing, nor talk or read aloud while others are reading. When conversing listen attentively, and do not interupt or reply till the other is finished.

VIII. Never talk or whisper aloud at the opera, theatre or public places and especially in a private room where anyone is singing or playing the piano.

IX. Loud coughing, hawking, yawning, sneezing and blowing are ill-mannered. In any case cover your mouth with your handkerchief (which never examine—nothing is more vulgar, except spitting on the floor.)

X. Treat all with respect, especially the poor. Be careful to injure no one's feelings by unkind remarks. Never tell tales, make faces, call names, ridicule the lame, mimic the unfortunate, or be cruel to insects, birds or animals.

THE OLD ROBE OF ST. APHRAATES.

Speaking of the constant charity which we ought to have for God, I will tell you, dear children, the story of St. Aphraates' robe. He was born in Persia, but he became a solitary in the neighborhood of Edessa, in Turkey, in Asia Authemus, one of the most distinguished men of that period, being ambassador in the Kingdom of Persia, thought to please the saint by bringing him a robe from that country. He came to see him, and presenting him the robe, said:

"Father, people always love what comes from their own country; here is a robe that was made in your country, and I thought I would give you pleasure by bringing it to you."

St. Aphrates took it, laid it aside, and spoke of something else. After some time, he said to Anthemus:

"My lord, there is one thing that gives me a great deal of trouble."

"What is it, father?"

"I have an old servant who has served me some sixteen years, and to whom I am much attached; now there is another who urges me to take him in place of the other, under pretense that he is from my own country. It seems to me that it is too hard to dismiss the one without any fault on his part, but merely to take the other."

"You are very right, father; if I were in your place I would do as you do; why, indeed, should you discard him who has long served you faithfully, to take another whom you do not know, simply because he is from your own country?"

"That is all I wanted, my lord; take away then the robe you have given me, for I have one that has served me sixteen years, and is still good, so I cannot leave it off to put on the other."

Anthemus admired the witty answer, and confessed that he had nothing to say. This story is very much to one purpose, my young friends! The good God has loved us the first, and He has never done us anything but good, why then should we quit His service and depart from Him, to attach ourselves to creatures who are only able to do us harm?

HARRIS' BEATER PRESS.

THE BEST IN USE.

The Maine Beater Press Company is the assignor of the Patents issued to John R. Harris for Improvement in Hay Presses, and they are now prepared to furnish the HARRIS' BEATER PRESS, operated by the LEVER to any person who may desire a Hay Press, and to license the use of the same in any town or State.

They claim that this Press is the best now in use.

It presses the hay more compactly and makes a better shaped bale than any press ever in use—a bale pressed in this Press weighing twice as much as one of the same size pressed in the common press. Ten tons of this hay can be stowed easily in a common box car that will not load more than five tons of the common pressed hay, and from its compactness it is but little liable to damage by fire or water. A vessel that will *carry thirty tons* of the common hay will carry easily *one hundred tons* of the Beater Hay, and *hence the freight is not half as much.* It will press *faster* than any other press in use. It will press a bale of 500 pounds in *ten minutes.* It will press down a bale after the box is full in *one minute.* This they will warrant, and they challenge any other press to a trial in these respects. They now have a press in operation in Augusta, in the **Brick Stable, Market Square,** and they invite a full examination of the *Press and its Operations* by all interested in hay pressing. Their Presses are made in the most thorough and substantial manner, and they feel confident that they can give a better bargain than can be obtained elsewhere

BELFAST, JULY 15, 1865.

We have used one of the Harris Beater Screw Presses during the past winter, pressing about 800 tons of hay. Our average day's work for the season was 32 bales, say 6½ tons; the bale averaging about 413 lbs. each. The largest day's work being 50 bales in 14 hours—size of the bales 32 x 22, and 46 inches long.

We have seen the new Beater Lever Press work, and think it would press 40 bales, say 8 tons, in 10 hours. We loaded the ship Sardis 1100 tons, with 400 tons Beater pressed hay, the balance loose pressed, think if she had been fully loaded with Beater pressed hay she would have taken from 750 to 800 tons. We loaded the schooner Caroline C. of 85½ tons new measurement, with 86 tons Beater pressed hay. She had been previously loaded with hay three times, carrying on an average 39 tons, loose pressed hay. The schooner Romeo, 97 tons new measurement, took 108½ tons Beater pressed hay, a large load for her tonnage. Schooner F. J. Cummings of 130 tons old measurement, took in her hold 45 tons, and schooner Lewella, 103 tons new measurement, took in her hold 46 tons.

EDWARD JOHNSON & CO.

For price of the Press and the terms of license, application can be made to A. LIBBEY, Esq., Treasurer, or the subscriber, at Augusta. GEO. M. RICKER, Agent.

Augusta, Aug. 15th, 1865. 40

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

ALL SURE OF THEIR MONEY'S WORTH.

W. FORSYTH & CO.,

39 and 41 Ann Street, N. Y., (late 42 and 44 Nassau Street,) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of

WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, ETC.

☞ EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR! ☜

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from	$15,00 to $150,00 each
500 Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches,	35,00 each
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches,	15,00 each
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains,	$5,00 to 1n 00 each
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets,	3,00 to 10.00 each
6,000 Pearl, Opal and Stone Wedding Rings,	2,50 to 5.00 each
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings,	3,00 to 6.00 each
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry,	5,00 to 15,00 each
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders,	4,00 to 5.00 each
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils,	4,00 to 6.00 each

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, &c., from $5 to $50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable style. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate named in it, you pay ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates, $1; eleven, $2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, $10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, $20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, $50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. *Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.*

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. *All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished.* Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address, W. FORSYTH & CO.,

3m47 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

M. & C. R. WELLS,

No. 7, Bridge's Block,

Have on hand an extensive assortment of

Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Mahogany and Black Walnut Sofas, Side and Corner Watnots, Teapoys, Toilet and Common Pine Tables, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Black Walnut Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Pine Bureaus, Mahogany, Walnut and Marble top Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Sink and Wash Stands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Cradles, Picture Frames, and ALL ARTICLES in the Furniture line.

Also constantly on hand a large number of

READY-MADE COFFINS.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Pine, finished up in the best manner.

☞ Coffin Plates furnished at short notice.

Augusta, March 1, 1865. 12tf

$20,000

GOLD AND SILVER WANTED.

Being in telegraphic communication with New York and Boston we are at all times prepared to pay the best rates for

GOLD, SILVER,

U. S. COUPONS,

COIN DRAFTS,

AND ALL KINDS OF U. S. BONDS.

KLING & POTTER,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS!

(Successors to J. H. KLING.)

Office in J. Hodge & Co.'s Store.

Augusta, Sept. 2, 1865. 39

CHAS. F. POTTER,

UNITED STATES AGNT

For the payment of

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

UNITED STATES WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

SETH E. BEEDY & CO.,

Office, Corner of Bridge and Water Streets, Up Stairs.

AUGUSTA, ME.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, AND BOUNTY LAND OBTAINED.

100 BOUNTY! 402

Obtained for Soldiers Discharged from the U. S. Service by reason of wounds received in Battle, on Skirmish, on Picket or in Action, or in the line of duty, or the FULL BOUNTY promised at the time of enlistment. Also:

$100 Bounty to the Widows or Children of *NINE MONTHS* Volunteers killed in service.

Discharged Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, or their heirs can procure their PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY and PRIZE MONEY, at this Agency, at *Fees established by Act of Congress*, and in as short a time as at any Agency in the United States.

PENSIONS for Mother, Sisters, or Orphan Children obtained promptly.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS SETTLED,

And Certificates of Non-Indebtedness procured without delay. We have an experienced Agent in Washington, D. C., to attend exclusively to these claims.

MONEY ADVANCED to Soldiers on all just claims. *Advice Free.*

N. B. No charge in any case until the dues are collected from the United States and paid over to claimant.

SETH E. BEEDY. R. W. BLACK.

References by Permission.

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL, U. S. Senator; Hon. E. FLINT, Secretary of State; Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, M. C.; Hon. NATHAN DANE, State Treasurer; Hon. JOHN H. RICE, M. C.; JOHN A. PETERS, Att'y General of Maine; A. P. DAVIS, Provost Marshal 3d District of Me.; GEO. E. BRICKETT, Surg. U. S. Hospital; MAJ. JAMES MANN, Paymaster U. S. A.; MAJ. FRED. ROBIE, Paymaster U. S. A. 44tf

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

ARMY AND NAVY PENSION,

AND

CLAIM AGENCY!

J. BURTON, Local Agent,

At the Probate Office, in the Court House, Augusta.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION desiring to relieve Soldiers, Sailors, and their families from the heavy expenses usually paid for the prosecution of such claims, have established this Agency, to collect pensions, arrears of pay, bounty, and other claims against the Government, WITHOUT CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND WHATEVER TO THE CLAIMANTS.

On application sent to this Agency, stating the name and post office address of the claimant, the name, rank, company, regiment, service and State of the soldier on whose account the claim is made, date of discharge or death, the proper blanks will be filled out as far as possible and forwarded to the person applying. These can then be executed and returned to this office where the claim will be prosecuted to a final issue in the shortest possible time.

Augusta, June 20, 1865. 6m22

U. S. MILITARY AGENCY.

G. P. COCHRANE & CO.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, PRIZE MONEY,

And all claims against the Government, collected.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ATTENDED TO.

CLAIMS CASHED.

Money Advanced during Settlement of Accounts.

Office in Darby Block, Third Floor.

AUGUSTA MAINE.

G. P. COCHRANE. 44tf GEO. G. DAVIS.

INSURANCE AGENCY IN AUGUSTA.

I have opened an INSURANCE OFFICE in the REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE, Court House, Augusta, Maine, and am prepared to issue Policies for any amount on First Class Risks, according to usual rates of insurance. I am the only authorized Agent for the following Stock Fire Insurance Companies, in Augusta and vicinity, viz:—

ÆTNA, of Hartford, Conn.,	Assets	$3,860,351 78
CITY FIRE, Hartford, Conn.,	"	442,440 01
NORTH AMERICAN, Hortford, Conn.,	"	416,395 76

I have the Agency of several

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

If any desire such, I can give as good a Company as any other Agent.

I have the Agency of the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Capital $150,000, with large Surplus.

I am also Agent for the TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., the Pioneer Company in this country, of Accident Insurance. This Company is doing a thriving business. Assets about $1,000,000. DAVID CARGILL.

Augusta, Aug. 1, 1865. 35

KENNEBEC COUNTY ...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JASON TILLSON, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.. *In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of PRUDENCE MOORE, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN A. HUSSEY, late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November*, 1865.

JOSEPH H. COLE, Executor of the last will and testament of Timothy Robinson, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 50*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.. *At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November.* 1865.

LOUISA DAVIS, widow of Henry Davis, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to